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Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1768.

A WONDERFUL DREAM.

ON the 15th day of the 4th month, in the year 1768, I the subscriber, went to bed about eleven of the clock at night, and soon fell asleep, when the following strange imaginations roved in my mind.

The Earth was at once divested, as it seemed to me, of its attractive power with reference to my body, and an opposite force succeeded in its stead. For I naturally moved upwards, tho' with a velocity rather gentle and pleasant, than rapid and alarming, 'till I had reached an height far beyond our planetary system. Many of the fixed stars appeared as suns, varying in their bigness according to their respective distances; and thousands gradually became visible which had never been descryed by the best telescopes. I still ascended, till at length a most magnificent city opened to my view, much resembling that which St. John saw in vision, when he was in the Isle called Patmos. Like our earth it stood firm, in a certain part of space, without any visible support. Almighty power only was its basis. I was now, in an extraordinary manner, endued with several new faculties, by the intervening help of which I had a great variety of quite new ideas let into my mind, which I can no more communicate than I could the idea of colour to one born blind, or of sound to one that had never enjoyed the sense of hearing. I can only say, the objects that became perceptible by these new mediums of conveyance were at once glorious and ravishing, as much beyond any I had ever the perception of before, as the heavens are high above the earth. I felt within myself the vehement stirring of desire to have admission into this city; but was immoveably fixed, upon no foundation but the pure Æther, at a small distance from it. As I was here gazing, musing and wondering, the front-gate, which was in all parts set thick with diamonds, so adjusted in their size, figure and situation, with respect to each other, that they reflected a form as much exceeding the most beautiful rain-bow, as that exceeds the twinkling brightness of a farthing candle! The front-gate, I say, opened as it were of it self, and there came out, as he appeared thro' the new perceptive powers I before spake of, a being that surpassed in glory the most enlarged conceptions of mortals below; but as I viewed him with the common faculty of seeing, he was nothing more than a venerable old man, clothed in black, with gray locks, a long gray beard, a sattin-sable cap on his head covered in part with an uncommon hat, and, to describe him no farther, with a broad holland band hanging down half a foot from his neck. I was instantly put in mind of a picture I had several times seen, and by comparing the idea I had of that with the appearance of the old man coming to me, I at once determined he could be no other than the Rev. Mr. R—c—d M—t—r,† the first pastor of the church at D-r-c-s-t-r*; and I presently found I had not misjudged. Upon his near approach to me, he opened a conversation with the ease and freedom of an intimate acquaintance, in these words, You are not permitted to enter thro' the gate into this holy city as yet; you must first put off mortality. It is a peculiar favor, and owing to an extraordinary interposition, that you have been bro't thus far: Nor was this merely for your own sake, but to answer wise and good ends in the government of providence. My friend, I must talk a little with you about the affairs of that lower world, you have left for a while. My name is R—c—d M—t—r.† I was born in England, but voluntarily forsook that land, and all my interest, relatives, and acquaintance there, in honor to Jesus Christ AS SOLE KING OF THE CHURCH, and came over to the American wilderness, and sojourned the rest of my days on earth in the Massachusett's province, more especially at D-r-c-s-t-r,* where I laboured in the gospel-ministry for many years. There are, it is probable, of my posterity in New-England. Do you know of any such? I replied, without the least ruffle on my mind. Sir, I have heard you have descendants there; I am acquainted with some of them. Said he, with a degree of earnestness, what is their character? Are they firm adherents to the GOOD OLD CAUSE, the CAUSE OF GOD, I their fore-father had so much at heart, and for the sake of which, and with a view to their spiritual advantage, I submitted chearfully to unknown hardships and trials? Said I, the most of them, I believe, are, in this respect, worthy their descent from so faithful a labourer, and great a sufferer, in the kingdom and patience of Jesus Christ. Most of them, rejoined he, with evident marks of keen resentment in his countenance, and manner of speaking! Then some of them, it should seem, are of an unworthy character. Have any of them renounced that MODEL OF PURE GOSPEL-WORSHIP that was set up, in New-England, in my day? Said I, one of your posterity has crossed the atlantic for HOLY ORDERS, and is now an EPISCOPAL-MINISTER in the town of Boston. Astonishing! said this angelic old puritan. Can it be? Are you not under some mistake? 'Tis, said I, the real truth, nothing more so. But I have a much worse story to tell you. A grandson of a grand-daughter of your's, in the line of Dr. I-n-c-se M—t—r‖ is going to qualify himself, by nullifying his ordination by the laying on of the hands of a presbytery, to appear in a gown and cassock, and at certain times in a curious raiment of white, in token of his ministerial innocence and purity:—He is going to be episcopally authorised to add singular virtue to the ordinance of baptism by the use of that relict of POPERY, the marking every one he baptises with the SIGN OF THE CROSS:—He is going to be consecrated an instrument in upholding those HUMAN INVENTIONS in the worship of God, the imposition of which was so galling to you, and your fellow-adventurers to the then American wilds:—He is going, that he may be empowered to read with authentic validity, as part of the public church-service, the apocryphal legends of *Bel* and the *Dragon*, of *Judith* and *Susanna*, together with the magical romance of delivering a beautiful woman from the inchantments of her *infernal lover*, conjuring him away by the fumes of a *fishes liver*:—Yea, worse than all this, he is going that he may be both commissioned and obliged to bury all that die in his parish, who have been baptised, did not hang themselves, and are not under the sentence of the greater excommunication; to declare, when he does this, concerning each one of them in particular, however viciously they have lived, yea, tho' they should have died in the actual commission of sin, that "almighty God of his GREAT MERCY has taken "their souls to himself"; and to pray, that, "when we shall depart out of this life, we may REST "IN CHRIST, as our HOPE is this our brother or "sister DOTH". Said my celestial companion, with an air of detestation, surely if the young man's brain is not turned, he has been enticed and drawn aside by some powerful application to those various lusts that predominate in his heart.——I will now, went on this citizen of the Zion that is above, be more free and open. My conversing with you in the manner I have done, was not owing to ignorance in relation to any of these matters, but to prepare you to hear, without discomposure, what I have to say. There is scarce a day but numbers, from one part or another of New-England, quit mortality, who, not having "defiled their garments", are counted worthy of an admission into this city of God; and from these we continually have an account of what is passing below. We think here the Father of my backsliding descendant has not clothed himself with zeal, and exerted his influence, in all proper and reasonable ways, as became a man of God, to prevent the defection of his son; as nothing of this kind has been brought hither, tho' there have been several opportunities for it. He may, with old Eli, have said, "My son, it is no good report I hear concerning you"; but, if this is all, he shall surely suffer, "because his son made himself vile, and he restrained him not". He shall have the mortification to see him generally neglected, slighted, and treated with deserved contempt; yea, he shall live to see the very people, who have tempted him with their offers, heartily sick of him: Nor will it be long, before he will be turned out into the wide world a poor, destitute, contemned, forsaken creature.—I would yet say, and do you heedfully attend;—We have have heard, in this region that is above, of the proposed plan for an Episcopate in the American colonies, and the vigorous attempts that have been made, and are still making, to carry it into effect. But they shall all prove vain. Remember what I am going to tell you:—It was in opposition to the tyranny of lordly, haughty, anti-christian prelates, that New-England was settled; and the design of heaven herein was, to give full scope for the exercise of true CHRISTIAN LIBERTY; and this design shall never be rendered void. NEW-ENGLAND shall, throughout all ages, be the happy seat of RELIGIOUS as well as CIVIL LIBERTY, the distinguished place where God shall be worshipped in gospel-purity, without the imposed mixture of the inventions of man.——I would say still farther, BRITAIN is one of the "ten toes" on which "Nebuchadnezzar's image" stands, and of the "ten horns" of the "apocalyptic beast". Upon these a tremendous ruin shall fall: But previous hereto, there will come on a trial of the patience of the saints, more severe than has ever yet taken place. The WITNESSES who were to "prophesie a thousand two hundred and threescore days, cloathed in sackcloth", have nearly finished their testimony"; and the time is not greatly distant, when the "beast that ascendeth out of the bottomless pit shall make war against them, and overcome them, and kill them," in a more merciless and terrible manner than has before been known in the earth. And now the GRAND DESIGN of God in the settlement of NEW-ENGLAND will begin more clearly to open to every one's view. It will now be seen, that this was the WILDERNESS spoken of, in the vision of God's servant John, for the reception and security of the persecuted for "the word of God, and the testimony of Jesus Christ". The "wings of a great eagle" shall be given to multitudes, that they may fly hither as to a "place prepared of God" to screen them from the rage of the "great red dragon, having seven heads, and ten horns, and whose tail drew the third part of heaven". And HERE they shall find "rest from tribulation," full liberty to serve God without disturbance from spiritual tyrants, who have murdered millions of those, whose "souls are crying, with a loud voice, under the altar, in the midst of the city", you have before your eyes, "How long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge, and avenge our blood on them that dwell on the earth"!—The motion now excited in my affections and passions so expanded my breast, and disturbed my whole animal-frame, that I at once started, and awoke, and vehemently said, it is a DREAM. In attestation to the truth of all which I set my name, *vid pa. 101. & 155, Vol. 4.*

EDVARDUS NON-EPISCOPARIUS.

Blanchard & Hancock,

Opposite the CONDUIT,

Have just Imported in the Lydia, Capt. Scott, from LONDON, and the last Vessel from BRISTOL,

A general Assortment of Ironmongery,

Cutlery and Pewter Wares,

Which they are determined to sell at the very lowest Rates for Cash only.

☞ Wool, Cotton and Clothiers Cards,

Best Velvet Corks, &c. &c.

Joshua Gardner & Co.

Have received per Capt. Dixey, *and the last Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL,*

A fresh Assortment of

ENGLISH GOODS,

which they are determined to sell as low for Cash, as can be purchased at any Store or Shop in Town:

Where may be also had,

6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window Glass, Nails by the cask or single 1000, Shot, Steel, London Wool-cards, with a good Assortment of

Hard-Ware Goods, *all exceeding cheap.*

N. B. A few Barrels Tar and Turpentine, and a few Quintals *Nantucket* Table-Fish at 20*s.* per Quintal.

* Richard Mather of Dorchester ◇ [illegible] Thomas Walter ○○ Mather Byles junr ‖ Increase Mather.

‖ The whole of this refers to Mather Byles junr going for Orders.

† Mather Byles Senr

Messrs. Edes & Gill,
Please to insert the following.

To the PURITAN. *vide Page 77*

SIR,

YOUR endeavours to discover the true state of Popery at this time, deserves great commendation. I have long been under very disagreeable apprehensions from that quarter. I make no the least doubt but France is at the bottom of the late unhappy measures which have so greatly distressed Great-Britain and her Colonies; that policie people know very well, that if they can persuade the inhabitants of the Colonies to embrace the popish doctrines, their useless firm attachment to the house of Hanover will be destroyed.—It is well known that Lord B[a] who is said to manage the nation, is allied to the house of Stuart; and it is likewise to be supposed, that he has not the greatest aversion to the religion of that family: And did not his Lordship give his whole influence to enable France to shuffle G. Britain, by an ignominious peace, out of the advantages which she had obtained by a long and glorious war? I believe no man who examines into the state of affairs, can doubt of the harmony which subsists between France and Lord B[a]. And if the French King, the Pretender, and Lord B[a] had laid a plan to dethrone King George, enslave G. Britain with her Colonies, and to introduce the Romish religion, I know not any steps which they could have taken, more likely to have accomplished their wishes, than those which have been taken.—First the nation is embroiled within itself, one party has by this dextrous gamester been constantly played off against another: no administration is suffered to continue long enough to redress the national grievances, if they were disposed to do; the list of pensioners is daily increasing; the trade of the nation is destroyed by the prodigious taxes which are laid upon all articles, which render the British manufactures so dear, that there is no market for them in any part of Europe; by consequence, the merchant will not export them, and the manufacturer must therefore be in idleness, and likewise in poverty; idleness and poverty make men ready for any change which designing men may propose—And as if all this was not enough, G. Britain must be made to treat the Colonies in such a manner as has the most direct tendency to abolish that mutual affection which has so long subsisted between them, and also inure the minds of the Colonists to shame & bondage. Further, Lest America should by a vigorous and manly conduct, convince Great Britain before it be too late of her impending danger, these wary plotters have sent their emissaries to this country, who are employing every artifice to stop our mouths, and blind our eyes, that they may uncontradicted and unperceived, accomplish their project, first of trampling on us, and then of betraying the Mother-country into the hands of a tyrant and a papist. Nay, so daring are some of them grown, that they begin openly to plead that cursed popish doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance—But methinks I hear some people of shallow capacities say, why surely the men who advise to a ready submission to government, even when it is oppressive, who counsel to a quiet acquiescence with what is laid upon us, who hold that resistance is not in any case lawful, who declare that subjects have no right to murmur against rulers, do they what they will; these men surely are good subjects; and how much soever they may aim at introducing popery, yet they can have no intention of dethroning his Majesty King George, since their principles lead them to pay him such an unlimited obedience———But I must remark here, that when a people are once enslaved, they are not very apt to be solicitous who shall be their tyrant; and if America throws up her Rights in the reign of GEORGE, they will never contend for their freedom, though a Charles or a James should claim the throne. But I will more fully answer the objectors, by reminding them of the foundation upon which the Right of his present Majesty is built; it is upon the unalterable law of nature, which allows subjects to resist any incroachments upon their Rights, and justifies them in displacing such magistrates as attempt it, even Kings, that obstinately persevere in abusing the trust reposed in them by their constituents, the people. If the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance is once thoroughly established, and it is believed that Kings are by God's special appointment, and have a divine hereditary right to the homage of the people, it will be very easy when all men assent to these dogmas, to prove that our ancestors acted as rebels in dethroning King James; that King William was a usurper; that the Pretender must be invited to take the crown, and King George desired to retire to Hanover; and then Popery will ride triumphant. Now admitting that if such a plan as has been before-mentioned, was actually laid between the French King, the Pretender, and Lord B[a] the best steps for them to have taken, would have been such as really have been taken. Is there not the strongest reason to suspect such a plot?—I must say, I fear it; and I cannot but be alarmed at every thing which has even a remote tendency to events so fatal—And as one necessary step for preventing evil, is to get a thorough knowledge of the danger, I heartily wish the generous-spirited Puritan success in his endeavours to learn the particular state of each town, relative to this important matter; and beg leave to remind him of several towns, besides those which he has already mentioned, which by some ill-minded persons here have been *represented* as too much inclined to Popery. I have a firm belief that they have been grossly abused, and should therefore be much pleased to hear from the Puritan a just account of them. At the head of this list I must place the town of Cambridge: it is of the highest importance that this town should be staunch to the reformation principles; the university which supplies us with the greatest part of our leading men, both in church and state, is fixed here, and our enemies would take infinite pleasure in corrupting the minds of the Students, and filling their youthful minds with heretical principles, which in their future lives may render them fit to be the tools of a tyrant, or any of his minions—Even a supposed disposition to Popery in this town, would have very pernicious effects; for I am well assured, that some reputable inhabitants of the country are afraid to trust their sons in a place which is even suspected. Whatever may be said to the contrary, Popery with all its appendages is yet held in utter abhorrence by many of the most substantial sensible people on the continent. I would not willingly indulge the illiberty, give a piece of friendly advice to Cambridge, viz. to instruct their Representative for the year ensuing; the Hon. Mr. Boardman to declare the resolution of the town publickly in the next General Assembly, to oppose every attempt to establish Popery in this country. I the rather counsel them to this, because I fear the whole town suffers for the fault of a few.

Being the other evening in a large company, I was told that the popish party in Cambridge had strong expectations of persuading the town to put themselves in the most important colection under the direction of a man who is known to be very much attached to father Peter the Jesuit[c], notorious for his zeal against all who venture to speak or think any thing against popery or tyranny. I was however greatly delighted when I was informed, that the poor ignorant superstitious bigots had no other reason for these sanguine expectations, than the veering about of a weathercock[d] which they looked upon as a certain omen of their success———The towns people were hurried together with the most extravagant speed——but they had too much wisdom to be influenced by——weathercocks,———and resolved not to make one new step towards popery, though so strongly urged to it by the papists. This blow to their superstition has much chagrined the whole party, particularly the old Jesuit—Yet although the town of Cambridge have acted well in this affair, I am much afraid that some injury may be done them by unfair representations of the matter, I would therefore warn them to be very circumspect in their conduct.———Next to Cambridge, I would have the Puritan visit, Reading[a] Almsbury[b] Chelmsford[c] Duxbury[d] Sudbury[e] Bridgwater[f] Lancaster[g] Rutland[h] Harwich[i] and if he has leisure, I should be glad he would call at Taunton and see if there are any inhabitants ——for we have seen nobody from that Town these two years———There may be other towns which it may not be improper for him to visit; but I hope each town, and each person, will use their utmost care to transmit the Protestant Religion and American Freedom uncorrupted and undiminished, to their posterity. I am, with the sincerest esteem for the Puritan, and the warmest wishes for his prosperity and success, in his present and every future pious undertaking, his most humble servant,

ANTI POPE.

Barth[w] Kneeland,

At his Shop adjoining the Mill-Bridge on the North Side, HAS Imported in the Whalebone, Capt. *Benja. Jenkins*, From LONDON.

A fresh Assortment of GOODS,

suitable for the Season, among which are, an Assortment of 3/4, 7/8 and yard-wide Irish Linens, Bag Hollands, Sheeting, Cambricks and Lawns, Long Lawns, Callicoes, Mantua Silks, Persians, Taffities, Ducapes, an Assortment of Ribbons, Mens Neckcloths, Mens & Womens Thread and Cotton Hose, Leather-mounted and other Fans, Womens Silk Mitts and Gloves, Broliocs, Bengals, and many other Articles. Also, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, &c. &c. 10 & 20d. Nails by the Cask, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 Window Glass by the Box, &c. &c. &c.

Jane Eustis

Has just Imported from London, *per the Capts.* Freeman *and* Dixey, *and has to sell at her Shop the North Side of the Town-House, cheap for Cash,*

A Very large and beautiful Assortment of stript, flower'd and plain Silks, Calicoes, Bengals, Brolioes, Damascus, Ginghams, Irish Linnens, Sheeting, Cambricks, Lawns, Brussels, Misslnets, blond and bone Laces, Mens Womens and Childrens Hose of all Sorts, Womens black and white figured silk Gloves and Mitts, Mens black and white silk Gloves, Brown-thread ditto, Fans of all Sorts, black and white flower'd and plain Gauze, Queens Nett, Ladies and Boys Beaver Hats, black Sattin Hatts and Bonnets, chip ditto, black Russel, Calimancoes, Tammies and Durants, brocaded Shoes and Clogs, English & Lynn-made Callimanco ditto, Stone Necklaces and Earings, Lockets, Stone Buckles and Broaches, Silver Trimings, Materials for Flowers, Patent-wove Stays and Stay Cloth, best Hyson Tea, a few Chests of China.—She has likewise a few Lots of Ribbons, well sorted, which she will sell at 20 ℔ for one, O. T. from the Maker's printed List.

N. B. A few Barrels choice new *Philadelphia* Flour, to be sold cheap, enquire at the above Shop.

Thomas Hickling

HAS just Imported in the Whalebone, *Captain* Jenkins, *from* LONDON,

A general Assortment English and India Goods,

suitable for the Season, which he is determined to sell by Wholesale and Retail, at the very cheapest Rates at his Shop the Corner of Black-Horse Lane, leading to *Charlestown* Ferry. ALSO,

Stationary, Pistol-Powder, Bar-Lead, Cod and Mackrel Lines and Hooks, Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff, Russia and Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs and Osnabrigs, Pot-Ash Kettles, &c.

Imported in the late Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith in King-Street,

A Compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the Spring Trade, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of Prints, and other fancy Goods. The whole procured on the very best Terms, and will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale) for Cash or short Credit.

N. B. Bohea Tea by the Chest, Pewter, Gun-powder, Shot, Cutlary Wares, Indigo, Carolina Sole Leather, and a few Casks of New Rice.

CASH given for good POT-ASH & PEARL-ASH.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, *BOSTON.*

Has Imported from London, by Capts. Skillings & Dixey,

A large assortment of English Goods, which will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance: also, Allum, Copperas, Brimstone, 4d, 10d and 20d Nails, Pepper, Mustard, Spices, red and white and blue and white Chimney Tile, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 12 Window Glass, flat Half pint Dram Bottles, long and short Pipes, Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgs, Osnabrigs, Persia Carpets, &c. &c.

ADINO PADDOCK,

At his Shop in Common-Street, opposite the Granary,
(Where the Coach and Chaisemaking Business is carried on in every Branch as usual,)
Has to SELL,

A very good second-hand Coach,

Curricle, and several Chaises, some almost new, others under *Ten Pounds* lawful Money. Said *Paddock* will take second hand Chaises in part Pay for new.

Neet's Foot Oil to sell.

BENJA. ANDREWS, junr.

At the Corner Store opposite the Swing Bridge, South Side Town-Dock, has to sell at the lowest Rates for Cash.

***Philadelphia* superfine & common**

Flour, Ship Bread of different Qualities, Pig, Bar, and Sheet Iron, Deer's Leather Breeches, Loaf and Brown Sugars, BOHEA TEA, Chocolate, Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Logwood, Redwood, Copperas, Allum, *Indigo*, Brimstone, Rozin, Sieves, Wool Cards, Cases of Bottles, Crates of yellow Ware, Raisins, Red Port and Madeira Wines;——Osnabrigs, and Linens; English Shoes, Boots, and Speed Boots;——Dumb Fish, &c. &c.

John Taylor,

At his Shop by the Draw-Bridge,

HAS just Imported from LONDON, an Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he sells cheap for Cash.

IMPORTED from Liverpool, in the Ship Dispatch, Captain Nathaniel Phillips, and to be Sold by

Benjamin & Edward Davis,

At their Store the South Side of the Town-Dock,

A great Variety of Delph, Stone, Agate, Tortoise, Mellon, Pine Apple and Enamel'd Ware; also a Variety of Glass Ware, Case Bottles and Pocket Bottles, fine Table Salt by the Hogshead, very fine Table Salt in Sacks, containing about 5 Bushels; also English Duck of all Numbers, which will be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit.

PUBLIC VENDUE-Office, North-End,
TO-MORROW Evening, *&c.*
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE
By John Gerrish,

At his Public Vendue OFFICE,—North-End—

LArge, small and common sized silk Handkerchiefs—a large assortment linnen Handkerchiefs—a parcel of Kilmarnock Caps—coarse and fine Stockings per dozen—Checks of all sorts—good Bed-ticks—Callicoes——Chints—Muslin—variety of Cloths—Blankets—Breeches Patterns—&c. &c.—fine Irish Linnens—coarse and middling Linnens, &c.

Also, a variety of Apparel—and too many other articles to be here enumerated—all just Imported—and to be sold FAIRLY to the highest Bidders——

By JOHN GERRISH.

NORTH END, VENDUE OFFICE——
TO MORROW EVENING (Tuesday)

IF *Andrew Gunley*, otherwise *Andrew Bailey*, late of Captain *Davier's* Company in the 44th Regiment, be yet living, he is desired to write to his Sister *Mary Gunley*, living in *Trenton, New-Jersey*, who has something to inform him of that may be to his Advantage.—Or if dead, any Person knowing of the same, is requested to favour her with a Letter, that may inform her of the same.

Trenton, March 29, 1768.

Joseph Webb

HEREBY informs his Customers and others, That he has removed from the Store he lately kept on *Phillips's* Wharf, to one just behind the same, leading from said Wharff to *Moore's* Wharff and King-Street, *Boston*. Where he has to sell as usual, Wholesale and Retail,

POT ASH KETTLES of the best Kind	Chimney Backs of all Figures and Sizes
Iron Pots and Kettles from a Gallon to a Barrel	Jamb and Press Plates
Skillets of all Sizes	Ox and Horse-Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes
Spiders of all Sizes	Sash Weights
Pudding Pans and Basons	Half and Quarter Hundred, 14 and 7 Pound Weights fix'd and seal'd
Baking and Stew-pans	
Mortars and Pestles	
Tea-Kettles	Forge Hammers and Anvils.
Fry Kettles and Pans	

All Sorts of Cast Work, done in the best Manner, on short Notice.

N. B. All Sorts of Ship Chandler's Stores, to be had as usual.

[a] Joseph Lee the Former Representative † Gov.r Barnard [a] Col.o Brattle (a) Col.o Nichols (b) Col.o Bagley (c) Col.o Stoddard (d) Briggs Alden (e) Col.o Noyes (F) Col.o Edson (G) Wilder (h) Col.o Murray. (I) Chill.s Foster. (k) Thir Tisdale.

To the PRINTERS *of the* BOSTON GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are desired to publish the inclosed. Your's,

A FARMER.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is impossible for Me to express the reverential Gratitude, with which I receive the very great Honor, You have been pleased to confer upon Me by your late Letter.

The Rank of the Town of *Boston*, the Wisdom of her Counsels, and the Spirit of her Conduct, render, in my Opinion, the Approbation of her Inhabitants, inestimable; and therefore I shall ever place this Testimony of it, among the chief Blessings of my Life.

Love of my Country engaged Me in that Attempt, to vindicate her Rights and assert her Interests, which your Generosity has thought proper so highly to applaud; and if my humble Labors prove useful to the good People of these Colonies——A Glory! beyond which my Ambition never wished to rise——I am persuaded, that this happy Effect must flow from the Influence and Lustre bestowed upon them by your favorable Notice.

Never, untill my Heart becomes insensible of all worldly Things, will it become insensible of the unspeakable Obligations, which as an American I owe to the Inhabitants of the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, for the Vigilance with which they have watched over, and the Magnanimity with which they have maintained the Liberties of the British Colonies on this Continent.

May the same sacred Zeal for the common Welfare, the same Principles of Loyalty to our excellent Sovereign, of Affection to his illustrious House, and of Duty to our beloved Parent Kingdom, which have uniformly actuated and guided your Colony, animate and direct every other, so that at Length that Union in Sentiments and Measures may be firmly formed, which as You, Gentlemen, most justly observe, "is so indispensably necessary for the Security of the Whole."

Amongst my warmest Wishes these will ever be——that the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay* may rejoice in a perpetual Prosperity; that the Town of *Boston* may always flourish with a Dignity becoming the Capital of so very respectable a State; that the Purity of her Intentions, the Prudence of her Designs, and the Vigor of her Actions, may constantly confound the Machinations of her Enemies; and that the Virtues of her present Inhabitants may be transmitted down from Age to Age, that so the latest Posterity in these Colonies, may never want faithful Guardians of American Freedom,

A FARMER.

Pennsylvania,
April 11th, 1768.

To the very respectable Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON.

Boston, April, 22, 1768.

IN pursuance of the Muscongus *or* Lincolnshire *Company, their Vote passed the 6th Day of* September, 1766, *directing how Meetings of said Company shall be called for the future.*—THESE are to notify the proprietors of a tract of land belonging to the *Lincolnshire*-company, commonly called the *Twenty Associates*, to meet at the Vernon Tavern in *Boston*, on the 13th Day of *May* next, at Six o'Clock. P. M. for the following Purposes,—*viz.*

1st. To chuse a proprietor's clerk, treasurer, and any other officers, that may be thought necessary.

2dly. To see whether the proprietors will order a survey to be taken of the whole, or any part of the lands, belonging to the proprietors.

3dly. To chuse a committee to lay out any town or towns, and admit settlers in the same, upon terms and conditions as they shall judge most for the interest of the proprietors, and also to agree on the form and tenor of the grants or deeds that shall be given to any settlers, and authorise the clerk to execute the same, and transact affairs in general for this propriety, who are to meet at such times as they shall think proper.

4thly. To raise money from time to time as shall be judged necessary, for carrying on the affairs of this propriety.

5thly. To chuse a committee to prosecute any trespassers upon the lands or islands belonging to said propriety, and to examine into the claims of any person under any of the original 20 associates.

6thly. To consider whether the proprietors will admit any persons into the said propriety to make up the number of 20 associates, and to settle the terms of admission.

7thly. To settle what allowances or grants shall be made to the clerk, treasurer and committee, for their respective services.

8thly. To consider whether the proprietors will make a division grant or assignment of any islands or main lands among the proprietors, or to any other person or persons.

9thly. To see if the proprietors will make sale of any part of their lands.

10thly. To see if the proprietors will lease or let to any person or persons any lands or mill streams for a term of years.

11thly. To confirm all past votes of this propriety.

By order of the Committee,

NATHANIEL APPLETON, *Proprietors Clerk.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.

The sloop Fly, Thomas Pulling, Master, from North Carolina, with corn, tar and turpentine, bound for and belonging to Piscataqua, New-Hampshire, was drove ashore on Fenwick Beach, near our Capes, on the 8th inst. the mate and one man were drowned; a small quantity of tar and part of the sloops materials are saved.

NEW-YORK, *April* 18.

This City has been alarmed no less than 19 Times by Fire within the Space of about 20 Days.

We hear from Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, that the Week before last, one Mr.——— of that Place, being plied with strong Liquor by three Females, till he was much intoxicated, they then proceeded very deliberately to deprive him of his Manhood by C———n, which they effectually performed. The Crime he was charged with, was for depriving his Wife of Favours that he bountifully lavished upon his Neighbours. The Operators were, his Wife, his Wife's Mother, and one other Woman. He is in a fair Way of recovering, and the Women are all in Custody.

The Merchants and Importers of Goods, have subscribed a voluntary Engagement to each other, that they will not sell on their own Accounts or on Commissions, nor buy or sell for any Person whomsoever, any Goods, (save a very few enumerated Articles) which shall be shipped from Great-Britain after the first Day of October next, until the Act of Parliament imposing Duties on Paper, Glass, &c. be repealed: Provided Boston & Philadelphia adopt similar measures by the first of June next. The Gentlemen of the Committee of Merchants, appointed at their last Meeting, have found the inhabitants so very unanimous, that it is tho't there is hardly an Importer in the City, but what have subscribed or will subscribe.

BOSTON, April 25.

Saturday the 16th Inst. came to Town from New-York, Col. Dalrymple, of the 14th Regiment, & several other Officers, destined for Halifax.

Monday last Andrew Boardman, Esq; was chosen to represent the Town of Cambridge in the General Court the ensuing Year.

We hear that several Farmers have been obliged to kill some of their Cattle, for want of Fodder, there being no early sprouting of Leaves or Grass by the unusual Coldness of the Season.

It is said Hay has been so scarce at Block-Island this Spring, that 100 Creatures have died there for Want of Fodder.

Yesterday se'nnight after Divine Service in the Forenoon, as Nathaniel Thwing, Esq; of this Town, was returning Home from public Worship, he was seized with an Apoplexy, and died the next Day: His Remains were decently interred last Wednesday.—He was a Gentleman well respected,—was formerly one of the Selectmen of the Town: In the late War he was Colonel of a Provincial Regiment, and in every Station he conducted with approbation.

On the 13th Inst. the Dwelling house of Deacon Coves, of Lincoln, catch'd on Fire by a Spark from the Chimney, and in a short Time consumed the same, with most of the Furniture. And,

Last Saturday se'nnight the Dwelling house of Mr. Scarborough, of Roxbury, was intirely consumed by Fire.

We hear that at the Superiour Court of Judicature, &c. held at Boston last Month, one Leonard McIntire was convicted of uttering two false and counterfeit Pieces of Coin made in imitation of Quarters of Dollars knowing them to be counterfeit; for which he was sentenced to be whipp'd 20 stripes and to pay costs, &c.—And one James Cotter was convicted both of counterfeiting and uttering one such piece, for which he was sentenced to be set in the Pillory one hour, to be whipped 20 stripes, and to pay costs, &c. which was executed last Thursday.

At the Superiour Court &c. held at Charlestown last week one Jonathan Goodenow was convicted of unlawfully cohabiting with a Woman not his Wife, viz. one Elizabeth Everden, for which he was sentenced to pay a fine to the King of £. 25. and costs, and to give bond for his good behaviour for 12 months: She to pay £. 3. and costs.

One William Smith, for breaking into a store at Cambridge belonging to Mr. John Dennie, and stealing from thence to the value of £. 358. was sentenced to be branded in the Forehead with the Letter B, to pay treble damages and costs.

One John Johnson for escaping out of goal to suffer one month imprisonment and to pay costs; and upon two indictments against him for stealing, was sentenced to be whipp'd 30 stripes, to pay treble damages and costs

One Bonker, who was indicted for assaulting and abusing his own daughter (of about 17 years of age) in a most shameful manner, pleaded guilty. As his crime is of a quite new specie, it is said that the Court have respited his sentence till next term, that they may have opportunity to consider what kind of punishment will be most suitable to it.

One Ichabod Smith of Natick, being convicted of Barratry, was sentenced to pay a fine to the King of £. 30. to give bonds for his good behaviour for 12 months, and to pay costs, &c.

We also hear that at the last mentioned Court upon an action for damages brought by one Dougherty against one Thomas Little of Shirley, for unlawfully cohabiting with said Dougherty's Wife in his absence, a verdict was given against Little for £. 400. lawful money, damage and costs;—and that it is a final trial.

Friday last Capt. Nathaniel Phillips arrived here from Liverpool. He sailed from thence the 8th of October last, and was in Soundings on this Coast in November, but by Reason of contrary Winds, he was oblig'd to bear away, and arrived at Barbados the 14th of January.——From which last Place he sail'd the 4th of March, and arrived as above, after being (in the whole Time) 149 Days at Sea. In him came Passenger the Wife of Capt. Walker, (now at the Eastward) and his Son about 3 or 4 Years old.

Thursday Evening last the Rev. Mr. PENUEL BOWEN, a Pastor of the New South Church in this Town, was married to Miss SUSANNAH BARRETT, Daughter of JOHN BARRETT, Esq; of this Town, Merchant.

We have received a correct Copy of the FARMER'S *Letters, which are now in the Press, and will be published with all convenient Speed.—The Price will be a Pistereen.*

It is said that there are Letters from London of March 1st, which mention a change of the ministry had just happened that it is not looked upon as a favourable omen to America;—that our friends and well wishers are under a very great anxiety; as all the offices from the highest to the lowest, are filled with those who voted and protested against the repeal of the Stamp act. *But as no account of this change is in the public prints of that date, the certainty thereof cannot be determined 'till the arrival of some later accounts.*)

Wednesday last died at Hingham, in the 71st Year of his Age, Mr. HEZEKIAH LYAVITT, formerly a noted Merchant in that Place.

We hear from Warwick in this Government, That on the 5th Instant, the Dwelling House and Barn of Mr. John Mayo of that Place was consumed with Fire, together with all his Furniture, and what is very Melancholy, his eldest Son about 3 Years old, was burnt to Death.

We hear the January Packet, long expected, is arrived at New-York.

WENT adrift, or was stolen, some Time since, a 16 Foot Boat, her fore-thwart and one Gunnel sprung, painted red. Whoever has taken up the same, and will give Information to the Printers hereof, shall be well rewarded.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient Brick House, near the Mill Bridge, with a Shop, and two Rooms on a Floor, a good Well of Water, and a Cistern, a payed Yard, a Brick Building back, and in good Repair: Inquire of Eden & Gill.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great variety of European Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, Serges, Sagathies, Ratteens, Callimancoes, Shalloons, Callicoes, Chinces, Checks, Irish Hollands, Dowlasses, Mens and Womens Hose, &c. &c. Sundry Articles of Houshold, Mens Wearing Apparel, several Silk Suits, Cut Velvet ditto, Silver Brocade Jackets, &c.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

Country Traders, Shopkeepers and others, are invited to the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

ON WEDNESDAY the 27th of April, at X o'Clock,

At which Time will begin the Sale of a large and valuable Assortment of GOODS, suitable for all Seasons of the Year, but more particularly for the approaching; among which are,

Irish Linnens
Cambricks
Lawns
Chinces Callicoes
Printed Linnens
Black Taffaties
Persians
Sattins
Capuchin Silks
Alamode

Fine Broad Cloths
Wilton Cloths
German Serges
Cotton Velvets
Callimancoes
Cambletts Stuffs
A great Variety of Ribbons
Pins Needles
Mens & Womens Thread and Cotton Hose, &c.

ALSO,

For the Benefit of the Insurers,

3 Chests damaged Tea, 17 Pieces Linnens, and several Pieces damaged Duck.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*

†‡† SALE to begin *precisely* at Ten o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP,

A large handsome Family Coach,

with Harness for a Pair of Horses. Inquire of *J. Russell*

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Variety of European Goods, House Furniture, Apparel, &c.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday,

AN Easy Chair almost new, Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Rugs, Blankets, Case of Draws, Desk, Tables, Looking-Glasses, Pictures, and other House Furniture—Mens and Womens Apparel,—several Pieces Nankeen, Silk Handkerchiefs, Demascus, Broad Cloths, Coating, Kerseys, Serge, knit Patterns, Hose, Shalloons, Calimancoes, Callicoes, Sheeting, Irish Linnens, Velvet, Sattin Hatts, Poplin, Beaver and Felt Hatts made here, French Indigo, Carolina Indigo, Stone Blue, Chimney Tile, Snuff, Guns, Watches, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Freeman from N. London. Church from Philadelphia. Power from N. Carolina. Beale from St. Vincent. Pinchin from St. Croix. Phillips from Liverpool. Derrifon from London.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Six Whites NO Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Four.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 44 *m. after* 6		*Friday*, 44 *m. after* 9	
Tuesday, 29 *m. after* 7		*Saturday*, 24 *m. aft.* 10	
Wednesday, 12 *m. aft.* 8		*Lord's-day*, 6 *m. bf.* 11	
Thursday, 0 *m. aft.* 9		*First Qr.* 23d *Day*, 5 *Af.*	

1 Page 55. 4 Vide the Act page 735. Vol. 1, 2 vide Page 781. Vol. 1. 3 vid. the Act pa. 53. Vol. 1

LONDON, *Jan.* 30.

Yesterday died Sir Robert Rich, Bart. Field Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, and Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons.

Feb. 4. Yesterday the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Esq; kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons, in the room of the late Sir Robert Rich.

This Day was published, A Sermon, intituled, Mastery the Way to Hell. Wherein is clearly proved, both from Reason and Scripture, that all who profess their Mysteries, are in a State of Damnation.

Feb. 6. Yesterday some dispatches were sent off from the Earl of Hillsborough's office, Secretary of State for the Plantations, for his Excellency Francis Bernard, Esq; Governor of New-England. An express arrived the same day at the said office from New-York.

According to letters from Archangel, we learn, that on the 17th of October last, an uncommon vessel built of whalebone and the skins of fishes, had been driven on shore near that port, with certain savage people on board, who spoke an unknown language, not to be understood either by the Laplanders or the Samsy Indians; and by signs declared they came from towards the North Pole.

The foreign agent, who is committed to prison for enticing several journeymen tanners in Southwark to go abroad, to teach the art of tanning leather, has offered 5000l. bail for his appearance at the assize, but it is not accepted of.

Feb. 20. The Parliament of Ireland have voted two addresses of thanks, one to his Majesty, and one to their Lord Lieutenant, in consequence of the Royal assent to their favourite bill for ostennial Parliaments.

It is said that the Irish House of Commons intend to distinguish Lord Townshend, on account of his generous behaviour in supporting the afore-mentioned bill with more extraordinary honors than have been hitherto paid to the most popular Chief Governor.

We hear that an account of the several manufactures, which have been set up in all North-America since the year 1730, and the encouragement which have been given to them, are immediately to be transmitted to England, and to be continued every year in future.

We hear that the Otter sloop of War, Capt. Ormancy, now fitting out at Deptford, is to join Commodore Palliser's squadron, on the Newfoundland station.

A great number of artificers in the Stocking branch of business, have within these few days, engaged themselves for Boston and New-York, to be employed in that manufactory, now carrying on with success in these places.

Feb. 23. It is reported that the present Parliament will be dissolved the 17th of next month; and it is said the new Parliament will meet some time in May next.

The present betts are seven to five, that all the present Members for the city will not be returned.

An account is said to be received of the death of the famous old Count de Biren, near 90 years of age, who was first brought on the grand theatre of life by Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia; soon after whose decease he was sent into banishment, in which state he remained several years, but was recalled by the present Empress, and restored to his Dukedom.

The late Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, Esq; was descended from an ancient family of that name, seated at Onslow-hall, in Shropshire.—It is very remarkable, that the deceased was the fourth Speaker of the House of Commons of his family; a circumstance that cannot be said of any other family in England.

It is now strongly asserted, that Mr. Wilkes will surrender to the Court of King's Bench, as soon as a certain great assembly breaks up, and will then declare himself a candidate either for Westminster or Aylesbury.

We hear a prosecution will be immediately commenced against the author, printer, and publisher, of the Essay on the future Life of Brutus, by a great person, who has consulted several eminent divines upon the pernicious tendency of that work.

According to recent Letters from Quebec, there is advice, that certain Indians, at the back of Lake Superior, had informed the English that several hundred miles inland, there is a populous nation of white men, with beards, acquainted with the use of fire-arms, and possessed of a very fertile country, environed with mountains, but that their dress and language neither resemble the French, English, or Dutch.

Feb. 25. Letters from Damascus, by way of Constantinople, make mention of a Jew who gave himself out to be the Messiah, and got a Number of Adherents; but that the Pacha had caused him to be arrested and sent to Prison, from whence, probably he will never be released, unless he embraces the Alcoran.

France is said to have built, since the peace, 46 capital ships of war, besides frigates, in the ports of that kingdom; and Spain hath increased her navy in proportion.

Yesterday eight Deacons and four Priests were ordained by the Bishop of London, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, several of whom are to go abroad to preach the Gospel in foreign parts.

St. James's, Feb. 24. This day the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lord Cathcart, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, First Commissioner of Police in Scotland, and Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, had the honor of kissing the King's hand on being appointed his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Empress of Russia.

We hear that on Monday some dispatches were sent away to his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York, in consequence, it is said, of some late resolutions.

Feb. 29. Last night there was a very grand Levee at the Duke of Newcastle's in Lincoln-Inn Fields.

Yesterday Richard Sutton, William Blair, William Fraser, Esqrs. were sworn in before the Privy Council to execute the Office of Keeper of the Great Seal for six weeks, during his Majesty's pleasure.

It is now thought the Parliament will break up on Thursday se'nnight.

March 1. We hear there is a reconciliation between two noble personages, not only in their families, but in the ministerial way, which it is thought will cause some changes in the administration.

Yesterday died Dr. Mitchell, who made the map of North America.

Among the many advantages which will result to the Irish from the duration of their Parliaments, it is not by any means the least, that it will greatly diminish that distance and supercilious haughtiness with which the men of fortune of that kingdom have hitherto behaved to their inferiors.

A sample of the Labrador tea has been sent from Boston. It is something like wild rosemary, has a very physical taste, and is of a deep brown colour, and generally disliked by those who tasted it.

The following is extracted from a Letter wrote by a Person who says he was an Eye-witness. It is dated from Armagh, Ireland, Dec. 14, 1767. "On Tuesday last one Thomas O'Neale, who was capitally convicted for stealing a Mare, was ordered for Execution; the Sheriff attended with a proper Guard, saw him to the Place of Execution, and, after some Time spent in Prayer, he was turned off. Having hung about half an Hour, he was observed by the Sheriff to move his Neck, as if he wanted to ease himself; on that the Sheriff ordered the Executioner to strip off his Coat and Waistcoat; nothing appearing, he ordered him to strip off his Shirt, which the Executioner seemed very reluctant to do, saying that stripping him would be indecent, and that his Time of hanging was near expired: The Sheriff, however, insisted it should be done; the Executioner was dilatory in doing it, in hopes that the Hour would expire; but when he had stripped off his Shirt, there was discovered a Collar of Iron round his Neck, which was fastened to two Straps that went under his Arms, which two were fastened to four others that went round his Body, they were likewise fastened to two that went to the Bottom of his Feet, and underneath these were two Plates of Iron near as big as his Feet, and there went up each Thigh another Strap, which met and went round his Waist. On the Sheriff's seeing of this, he ordered immediately the Straps to be cut, and flayed with him for full four Hours and a Half, and ordered a Guard to attend all that Night, and the next Evening about Six o'Clock he was cut down, and immediately buried."

March 1. An account of the whale fins and oil imported here from America, from Christmas 1765, to Michaelmas 1767, is just laid before the house of Commons.

The parliament have resolved, that seventy thousand pounds sterling, of the duties to be raised in America, From February 2d, 1768, to 5th of April, 1769, shall be applied towards the defending, protecting and securing the British colonies in America.

The Parliament have now before them, copies of letters from every Governor on the continent, and also a state of the manufactures of some of the colonies.

NEW-YORK, *April* 14.

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *New-York, Monday April* 22.

NOtwithstanding the many excellent pieces that have appear'd in the papers to make us sensible of our rights, the violation they have sustain'd, and the danger we are in of losing them irretrievably; Yet to my surprize and grief, I find some among us as careless and indifferent as if all was well, or they were entirely unconcern'd.—In vain the generous Farmer of Philadelphia, with pathetic energy pours forth the eloquent language of his patriotic heart—to kindle in our breasts the same sacred fire that warms his own; in vain our brethren in the neighbouring colonies, while they are straining every nerve for their own security and relief, are anxiously solicitous for ours, make it a common cause, and resent the injunction laid upon us *of complying with the Billeting Act under penalty of the suspension of our legislature*, as an equal injury done to themselves; in vain the noble Assembly of Boston with decent firmness and irresistable strength of reason & argument, petition and remonstrate and write to his Majesty, and to every Man in England from whose influence they had the least reason to hope assistance & redress.

In vain the *Virginia Monitor*, with the spirit and argument of a *Philadelphia Farmer*, embarks in the same cause, explains and asserts our Rights, shows the injury they have sustain'd and the danger of our situation, displays a lively picture of the horrors of Slavery that seem just ready to surround us, animates his countrymen to a vigorous exertion of all their powers of self-defence, points out the constitutional means of security, and shews that the same spirit which produced the first memorial, remonstrance and petition that appeared against the Stamp-Act, and the memorable resolves of 1765, still subsists in full vigour in that loyal and respectable colony. But, to *some* among us, in vain do all these our worthy brethren in the different colonies, resent the injuries offer'd us, as if done to themselves. *Some*, (I would hope there are not many such) are so stupidly unconcerned, as not even to *read* what their countrymen have with painful study, *written* for the common security of all that is valuable in life! If we should be so unhappy as to find among us a sufficient number of these *mean, selfish* men, to disappoint the patriotic designs of the rest for obtaining redress of our grievances, we shall become contemptible and odious to all the British Colonies!—I shall blush that I am a *New-Yorker*.

Please to insert in your Paper,

The following Thoughts which occurred to me as the Substance of an Introduction that might be prefixed to the Agreement now to be subscribed by the Merchants, for suspending and stopping their Orders for the Importation of Goods from Great-Britain.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee of Merchants in New-York.

GENTLEMEN,

WE heartily concur with you and the Gentlemen by whom you were appointed, in opinion, that it is absolutely necessary we should unitedly and immediately exert ourselves to the utmost, and use the most effectual methods we can possibly devise, in order to obtain redress of the grievances under which we labour, and which if not removed, will daily press us harder and harder; for we are not only impoverished by the restrictions upon our trade, but the blessing we most valued is departed from us,—the evil we most fear'd is come upon us,—we are no longer a free people,—we are actually *now* in a state of of slavery!—we are taxed,—our money is taken from us without our consent, given either by ourselves or our Representatives,—we are to all intents and purposes actually slaves! we have nothing that we can call our own,—for *what property have we in that which another may of right, when he pleases, take to himself?* If then we would do any thing, it must be now or never,—If any among us should refuse his aid thro' fear, or for the sake of some present advantage, let him not flatter himself that his advantages will long continue, or his fortunes escape the general wreck of his country's Liberty.——The fence that secured our property is broken down, and the next rapacious Minister, may, when he pleases to give the word, strip us of all, *and take it to himself*. Indifference in our circumstances is criminal,—must tend to make us contemptible and odious to our Sister Colonies, and to obstruct their patriotic endeavours for the general good. We hope there may be none among us, who will by refusing his aid expose himself to such unfavourable imputations, & thereby contribute to fix these complicated evils upon us. We the subscribers, for our parts, are, and will be always ready to concur in every lawful and prudent measure, for the redress of the public grievances under which we labour, and for the recovery of our violated Rights and Liberties.

To this end, we hereby solemnly Promise and Agree, to and with each other, &c. G.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in King-street, *Boston*, are now opening a large Assortment of Goods, which they import from the first Hands, and sell at the lowest Rates, by Wholesale only, among which are,

Allicoes
Pennifcoes
Ginghams
Gauzes
Catgut
Parifnet
Dimities
Fuftians
Jeans
Thickfets
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cotton Hollands
A large affortment of fans
Sagathees
Duroys
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanfkins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerfeys & Plains
Emboss'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearfkins
Beaver Coatings
Cambletts
Calimancoes
Tammies
Ruffells
Worfted Damasks
Everlastings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Garlixs
Dowlafs
Piftol Lawns
Tandems
Oznabrigs
Ticklinburgs
Diapers
Lawns
Long Lawns

Ruffia Linnen
Cambricks
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Irifh Linnens
Irifh Sheetings
Printed Linnens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Ruffia Drabs
Checks of all forts
Bed Bunts
Bed Tick
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linnens
Plufhes
Capuchine Silks
Taffities
Sattins
Alamodes
Cravats
Silk Hankerchiefs of all forts
Velvets
Grizets
Broglios
Miffinets
Poplins
Allapeens
Bombazines
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorfeteens
Incle Luteftring
Ell-wide Perfians
Muffins
Ribbons all forts
Ferrets
Gallooms
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities all forts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping

Pins of all forts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Garters
Necklaces
Snail and Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all forts
Mens Butt Soles
Buckrams
Silk & Hair & Silk Twift Buttons
Silk and Hair
Silk Twift
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crape
Canvas for working
Worfted for Quilting
Cruwells
Metal Buttons of all forts
Combs of all forts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets and Hatts
Striped Tapes
Kilmarnock Caps
White Treads
Plaids

ALSO,

Nails
Glafs
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beavers and Felt Hats
Bohea Tea
Writing Paper
Bibles
And many other Articles.

WHEREAS Reuben Pickham was rated in the Town of Coventry, in the Colony of Rhode-Island, the Sum of six Shillings and six Pence Lawful Money, and Thirteen Pounds one Shilling (old Tenor) it being for his proportionable Part of a Colony and Town Tax, levied March the 28th, A. D. 1767. These are therefore to inform said Pickham, that I shall sell his Real Estate in said Town, in Twenty Days, except said Rate is paid with Cost, to *Nathan Gaff*, Collector of Rates.

Colony of Rhode-Island, &c.

Newport, March 11, 1768.

WHEREAS Samuel Brenton of Newport, Merchant, preferred a Petition unto the General Assembly of the Colony aforesaid, representing that he is an insolvent Debtor, and praying that the Benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, may be extended unto him: Whereupon it was Resolved, That the said Petition should be referred to next Session; and that his Creditors should be notified by an Advertisement to be inserted Three Weeks successively in the Newport Mercury, and in one of the Philadelphia, New-York and Boston News Papers, to appear at next Session to answer the same:

I DO therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the said Samuel Brenton to appear (if they shall think fit) at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport on the first Wednesday in May next, to shew Cause (if any they have) why the said Petition should not be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secr'y.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1768.

(a) vid. his Letters page 781, Vol. 1. v vide the Act page 274. ¶ Vide pa. 748. Vol. 1. § vid. the petition &c in Index. ~~ vid. page 45. Vol. 1. λ. vid. pa. 116. Vol. 1. * vide pa. 53. Vol. 1. (a) vid. the Duty Act pa 735. Vol. 1.

MONDAY. *April 25* 1768. [NUMB. 1709.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The CENTINEL, No. III. ||

Tantum religio potuit ſuadere malorum, LUCRET.

HAVING opened the general tendency of Dr. Chandler's appeal, &c. I ſhall now proceed to make ſome remarks on the inconveniencies and miſchiefs of religious eſtabliſhments.

The Doctor, as hath been ſhewn, endeavours to engage "our ſuperiors in England," "the guardians of the national intereſts" on his ſide, by endeavouring to make them believe, that without an *epiſcopal eſtabliſhment* here, they muſt not expect due obedience from the colonies; nay, that the ſtate is not ſafe. It hath, at all times, been the policy of ambitious eccleſiaſticks to perſuade the civil magiſtrate, that neceſſity of ſtate, and even his particular intereſt required him to interfere in their behalf, and inveſt them with dignity and power; and that he ought to oblige all perſons to Church conformity, and to enforce obedience by civil diſabilities and penalties, though ſuch a conduct is obviouſly an invaſion of the rights of mankind, and tends to diſturb the public peace, which can only be effectually reſtored by removing the iniquitous reſtraint, which introduced the miſchief.†

Our bleſſed Lord was the only lawgiver in his Church. He expreſly commands his followers to "*call no man maſter upon earth,*" and adds, "*neither be ye called maſter, for one is your maſter, even Chriſt*;" Math. xxiii. 9. 10. words which obviouſly mean to exclude all religious obedience, or claims to dictate to conſcience on the footing of human authority; yet how commonly have Church governors, under all eſtabliſhments, aſſumed the place of God, and demanded a ſubmiſſion, as ſinful, as the exerciſe of the power was unjuſt and impious. Indeed the Church of Rome, by ſetting up a pretended *Infallibility* have a more ſpecious tho' falſe pretence to contend for uniformity.

In ſhort, whoever peruſes eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, ever ſince the time of Conſtantine, will find it contains little elſe than the follies, abſurdities, frauds, rapine, pride, domination, rage, and cruelty of ſpiritual tyrants; who practiſed every artifice to perſuade or cajole the temporal rulers to ſupport their meaſures. They told them, that as the Kings of Iſrael were bound, under that very ſingular kind of government, a theocracy, to preſerve purity in religion, ſo were Chriſtian Princes obliged, on pain of damnation, to root out error; even by racks and tortures, ſword and fire. How ill this horrid doctrine became the followers of the meek and holy Jeſus, who refuſed with indignation to call for divine judgments on the ſchiſmatical Samaritans, needs not at this day to be explained. Now the ſame ſpirit, which, not content with the many thouſands already contributed for the eſtabliſhment of a Biſhop, calls for aid from every quarter, even for a tax on all other denominations, in provinces where the Epiſcopalians are not a fortieth, perhaps not a fiftieth part of the community; the ſame ſpirit, which repreſents the body of the people as diſaffected to government and dangerous to the ſtate, and would diſable them from holding civil offices: the ſame ſpirit that unchurches all their chriſtian neighbours, merely for the want of a particular form of church government, no ways eſſential to chriſtianity; and becauſe they make no pretenſions to a certain whimſical *uninterrupted ſucceſſion* of Biſhops from the Apoſtles, which counteracts the principles of the reformation, and can ſerve only to ſanctify the tyranny of their order; this ſpirit would, beyond all doubt, carry the abuſe of eccleſiaſtical domination as high as ever *Laud* and his brethren did, or as far as Dr. *Sacheverell* contended for, if the civil magiſtrate could but be deluded once more to lend his aid. Indeed, as a great writer ſpeaks, "it requires an uncommon degree of grace and virtue in the clergy, not to abuſe ſo dangerous a power."

Thanks be to our wiſer ſtateſmen, of late *ſpiritual power* has been kept within bounds, and Diſſenters in England have been ſuffered to worſhip God peaceably according to their conſciences; and many of the eſtabliſhment, with a truly chriſtian temper, have written and preached in favour of toleration. It is evident, however, that to maintain the toleration, and ſupport the rights of conſcience, the government has been careful to promote in the church men of moderation only, and, at the ſame time, has thought it expedient to prevent the convocation from meeting to do buſineſs for fifty years paſt. They fear there is ſtill enough of the old leaven left to work up abundance of miſchief, whenever times ſhall permit; and on this account dare not hazard the leaſt alteration in any thing eſtabliſhed, either as to doctrine, diſcipline, worſhip or ceremony, however neceſſary.

Although the body of the eſtabliſhed clergy have taken the liberty of departing from the ancient doctrines, as ſet forth in the *thirty-nine articles*, yet they are tenacious of the words of their ſervice book and of every rite, mode and ceremony to the laſt degree. They would diſturb the public peace, and ſet the populace in an uproar with the old cry, *The Church is in danger*, if an iota in outward form ſhould be taken away. Rather than ſuffer eccleſiaſtical authority to be explained, and regulated on a ſciptural footing, they chooſe to let matters, however repugnant to chriſtianity, continue in their preſent ſtate; and are deaf to the loud complaints which many good men among themſelves make of the neceſſity of ſome alteration. They may write *candid diſquiſitions*, &c. and ſhew unanſwerably wherein great amendments & improvements ought to be made in the worſhip of the church, till they are tired; but the people educated in a narrow attachment to forms, and from their infancy taught to look on every part of their own as eſſential to the true worſhip of God, are eaſily led to ſhut their ears againſt every propoſal of alteration, and to revile the authors as betrayers of religion: an incurable evil this, ariſing partly from the uſe of forms, but eſpecially from the rigid manner in which governors in church and ſtate, almoſt ever ſince the reformation, have preſſed uniformity.

I would not be underſtood to aſſert that the principles of the epiſcopal churches tend more particularly to theſe abuſes, than thoſe of others; but it is the fault of human nature, which cannot bear great power with equanimity, and perhaps is moſt apt to abuſe it in religious matters. The high rank and large revenues of the Biſhops in England muſt tempt them, however, into this error, more eaſily than the leaders in churches whoſe influence depends on perſonal qualifications only.

The Doctor ſtrongly hints the need of an eſtabliſhment in the colonies for the purpoſes of diſcipline, his words are "Churches are ſet up againſt churches "and thoſe who are rejected by one are received by "another." (p. 31) This complaint comes ſomewhat unexpectedly from a miſſionary of the ſociety: The Doctor would do well to explain which church among us is moſt remarkable for undermining the diſcipline of the reſt, by receiving, with open arms, their outcaſts or deſerters; how many of theſe are among the miſſionaries I leave the Doctor to tell? On this ſubject I would likewiſe aſk him, how the primitive churches managed? They had no coercive aid from without, nor did they ſtand in need of any; yet their diſcipline was rather ſevere: for if a church-member had not eſteemed it his honour and felicity (next to pleaſing God) to ſtand well with his fellow-chriſtians, his preſence in their aſſemblies would have given them no ſatisfaction. Far from ſeeking to enlarge their ſociety by courting the rich and great, or attracting the herd of nominal profeſſors into membership, by winking at their irregularities and vices, they chaſed out of the church all backſliders and ſcandalous perſons without reſerve. At the ſame time the terms of communion were as large as the great head of the church had left them, unembarraſſed with the trifling niceties of modern uniformity; which, by fixing mens zeal on modes and ceremonies, habits and geſtures, has diverted them from the weightier matters of the law, whilſt forbearance, charity, and other chriſtian virtues have been neglected and forgotten.

Religious eſtabliſhments are very hardly kept from great corruption; but if the proviſion made for the clergy be large, and the leaders are enabled to live in grandeur, it is not likely they ſhould long continue pure. Ambitious worldly-minded men, who ſeek the fleece, not the well-being of the flock, will inſinuate themſelves into the chief offices; their example and influence will miſlead or diſcourage others, who in better company might have been uſefully employed; the induſtry and vigilance of the ſpiritual guides in the proper buſineſs of their function will be relaxed; and that ſkill in their profeſſion which practice, ſtudy, and attention alone can give, will not be attained. Secure in their ſalaries, they may look on it as ſuperfluous to be further active, than juſt to keep up ſome decent appearance of duty. Thus preachers and people will indolently go to ſleep, and forget the important meſſages and warnings of heaven, which, from the intervention of earthly and preſent objects, are but too apt to eſcape our attention, under the moſt diligent adminiſtration of God's word. And ſhould the evil proceed yet further, and the clergy, inſtead of being "examples to their flock," ſet before them patterns of *irregular living*, *open immorality*, and *daring wickedneſs*, will it not be readily granted that there can be no religion at all among the zealots for an eſtabliſhment ſo enormouſly corrupted; of which yet we want not dreadful inſtances in church hiſtory, as well as our own daily obſervation.

But ſtill worſe than this; there is no probability of religion's being reformed under theſe eccleſiaſtical polities. Nothing leſs than a ſtate of convulſion effected the reformation, in moſt of the countries where it took place. Generally, the body of the eſtabliſhed clergy, inſtead of promoting, violently oppoſed it, by the help of thoſe *very* emoluments and advantages which had been granted for the ſupport of religion; and in ſome kingdoms they ſucceeded: And even ſince that glorious period, have we not ſeen the like difficulties ſtand in the way on every occaſion? Biſhop Burnet very pleaſantly ſays, in ſome of his writings, "we acknowledge our church liable to *err* in the *general*, but when you come to *particulars* we are *always* in the *right*." Under the ſpecious pretence of keeping out dangerous innovations and errors, no miſtakes or corruptions, however hurtful or diſgraceful, are allowed to be corrected. "One might as well ſay "churches and chappels need no repair, tho' caſtles "and houſes do; whereas commonly, to ſpeak the "truth, dilapidations of the inward and ſpiritual "edifices of the church, are, in all times, as great "as the outward and material."† But above all, the moſt dreadful evil is the danger of *perſecution*; which worldly-minded men, to gratify their own pride and luſt of power, are forward on proper occaſions to practice; and which weak men with better intentions are too apt to be led into. We too readily think ourſelves ſecure from error, if we have the wiſe, the powerful, and the many, in our opinions. Thoſe who differ from us we conclude muſt be obſtinate and perverſe; and are without much difficulty brought to look on it as an act of charity as well as duty, to adminiſter ſome wholeſome reſtraints and ſeverities to ſuch manifeſt heretics. Thus is the pride of ſuppoſed right opinion nouriſhed under eſtabliſhments, till from one ſtep to another in the practice of hardſhips on diſſenters, we eaſily proceed to inquiſitions, tortures, and death. For if penalties can be juſtified in religious matters, perhaps the moſt violent may be the moſt merciful, as well as effectual. "Impriſonments, fines, and whipping, ſerve only to irritate the ſects, without diſabling them from reſiſtance; but the wheel, the gibbet, and the ſtake muſt ſoon root out, or baniſh, all non-conformiſts."‡

Such are ſome of the miſchiefs which ſpring from the civil power's meddling with religion. Beware! O beware then, my countrymen, of countenancing this miſtake! Your forefathers and predeceſſors fled from the tyranny of religious eſtabliſhments; and do you reſolve "*to ſtand faſt in the liberty wherewith Chriſt hath made you free, and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage.*"‖ let not "*cunning craftyneſs, who lie in wait to deceive,*"§ perſuade you there are any other terms of ſalvation, beſides faith and repentance, much leſs lead you to think modes of diſcipline are to be accounted eſſentials. If "*all things be done decently and in order*" among you, but eſpecially "*if they be done to edification,*" you want neither an *unbroken ſucceſſion*, nor an *indelible character* in your paſtors and teachers. You ſhould have virtue enough to treat them with reverence whilſt they deſerve it, but ſo much diſcretion at the ſame time, as to keep any order whatever, "*from lording it over God's heritage.*"

Dr.

† "*Equality among ſubjects is the great ſource of concord.*" HUME.

|| See Page 75

† Bacon, *on the peace of the church.*

‡ *Hume.* ‖ *Gal.* v. 1. § *Epheſ.* iv. 14.

Dr. *Warburton*, the present bishop of Gloucester, although ſtrenuous for civil eſtabliſhments in religion, concedes that no ſuch inſtitution can be uſeful, unleſs it includes the major part of the people.* On this footing, who with any good face can claim it in theſe Parts? Surely not the miſſionaries; tho' it is one of the "*unparralelled hardſhips*" which the Doctor ſays "*demands ſpeedy relief.*" But this will be more ſtrikingly apparent when the Doctor's monſtrous exaggeration of the number of their followers comes to be conſidered on ſome future occaſion. *Continued to pa. 95*

* *See Divine legat. Vol. 2. And diſcourſes on principles of nat. and reveal. religion, Vol. 2.*

At a Meeting of the Freemen of the Town of LEBANON, in the Colony of *Connecticut*, April 11. 1768, the following Letter was reported, viz.

To the ingenious Author of the Letters ſubſcribed
A FARMER.

SIR,

THE Freemen of this Town, intereſted in and ſenſibly affected with the calamity and diſtreſs to which they, in common with their American brethren, are and muſt be ſubjected by the operation and conſequences of ſeveral acts of the Britiſh parliament, impoſing various duties, &c. whereby their property is to be taken from them and applied without their conſent, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue to the Crown, have ſeen with ſenſible pleaſure your generous efforts in the glorious cauſe of endangered liberty; wherein, with clear knowledge and ſolid argument, you have vindicated the rights of America, demonſtrated that any attempts to deprive her of them are inconſiſtent with the genuine ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, and equally impolitic and injurious; wherein, with penetrating ſagacity and certain preſcience, you have warned her of the infinite danger of an indolent acquieſcence in principles which, extended to their genuine length, will end in the total ſubverſion of her conſtitutional freedom, and an utter alienation of thoſe kind affections, which, but for hard and unequal meaſures, would laſt forever, equally ſtrong and mutually beneficial to this and the mother country; with juſt and perſuaſive eloquence have you ſtrengthened the hands and encouraged the further needful exertions of the generous multitude, engaged in that noble cauſe, aſſerted its righteouſneſs, and pointed out the beſt and, we truſt, ſure means of obtaining redreſs, while juſtice and candor are partners of the Britiſh Throne; but whether they ſucceed or not, your excellent and judicious letters exhibit the true intereſt and only remaining policy of theſe colonies, to ſo clear and conſpicuous view, that they cannot fail to reap important advantage from your prudent and wiſe inſtructions.

Permit us, therefore, reſpected Sir, amidſt applauding millions, to pay you the ſmall tribute of our warmeſt thanks for your generous and truly patriotic labours, to penetrate the vail of your modeſt retirement and congratulate you as *One* born for the moſt noble and exalted purpoſe, and as having erected a monument which will laſt when thoſe of marble and braſs are mouldered to duſt, and tranſmit a grateful remembrance of the FARMER to lateſt poſterity.

THE above letter was unanimouſly accepted by the Freemen of ſaid Town, and ordered to be publiſhed.
Atteſt. W. WILLIAMS, Town-Clerk.

Inſtructions of the Freemen of the Town of *Lebanon*, in *Connecticut*, to Major *William Williams* and Capt. *William Symmes*, Repreſentatives of ſaid Town, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at *Hartford* the ſecond Thurſday in *May* next.

Gentlemen,

THE Freemen of this Town being ſenſibly affected with the general calamities in which our country is involved; eſpecially ſome late Acts of the Britiſh legiſlature, impoſing certain duties on ſundry American imports, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, which, as they grant away our property without our conſent, we humbly conceive, unhinge the Britiſh conſtitution and ſap the foundations of American liberty; alſo the uncommon ſcarcity of a circulating medium of trade, whereby our buſineſs is impeded, our debts increaſed, and great embarraſſments brought upon ourſelves and country: We think ourſelves in duty bound to give the following Inſtructions to our Repreſentatives.

In the firſt place, That you exert your utmoſt abilities and influence in the General Aſſembly of this Colony to be convened at Hartford in May next, that an humble Addreſs may be paſſed by the Aſſembly to the King's ſacred Majeſty, repreſenting our duty and loyalty, the grievances we labor under, and imploring relief from the unconſtitutional burdens impoſed on us; and for the like ſalutary purpoſe that ſuitable Remonſtrances and Letters, requeſting aſſiſtance, be wrote and forwarded as ſoon as may be, to thoſe Gentlemen in the Adminiſtration who have heretofore ſhewn themſelves friendly to America, our Agents, and other Gentlemen at the Britiſh Court, whoſe ſentiments of juſtice & humanity may probably be influential to our obtaining addreſs.

And in order to prevent the encreaſe of Poverty and impending Ruin, We inſtruct you to endeavor to diſcountenance the importation of all unneceſſary articles of conſumption, to encourage Frugality and Induſtry, the raiſing of Wool and Flax, to promote the manufacturing of Iron, and endeavor to your utmoſt that ſuch ſuitable encouragement may be given by our legiſlature for the ſpeedy erecting and eſtabliſhing of Glaſs-Works in this Colony, and any other manufactures, as the wiſdom of our honorable Aſſembly ſhall judge meet.

All other prudential matters reſpecting the welfare and happineſs of this community, we refer to your wiſdom and fidelity, which we truſt will be exerciſed in the diſcharge of the important truſt repoſed in you; as in theſe times of general diſtreſs, we naturally turn our eyes to the Guardians of our Rights and the Fathers of their People.

Lebanon, 11th April 1768.

NEW-HAVEN, April 8.

One Iſaac Foſter, (a notorious offender, who has already been cropt, branded and whipt twice, in this colony, for burglary) was laſt Friday committed to the Goal in Fairfield, for breaking open the Shop of Samuel Bradley, Eſq; On Monday he by ſome means procured Fire, and intended burning a hole in the ſide of the Goal large enough to make his eſcape at, but the Fire ſoon got the maſtery of him, and it being in the dead time of night, he was with one Hoyt, a priſoner for debt, in great danger of being ſuffocated, but their cries being heard in the goaler's family, they had juſt time to take them out alive, and the Goal, with the Court-Houſe adjoining, were both ſoon reduced to aſhes. The Goal was newly built, at a great expence, and was reckoned the ſtrongeſt place of confinement in the colony.

We hear from Greenwich, that laſt week, the Wife of one Halock of that town, was ſafely delivered of three girls, who with the mother, (ſaid to be near 50 years old) are like to do well.

Laſt Monday the Dwelling-houſe of Mr. Caleb Lewis, of Cheſhire, was burnt with all the furniture.

We hear the Veſſel ſeen ſome time paſt with ſome dead Perſons on board, proves to be a Sloop belonging to Martha's Vineyard.

HARTFORD, April 11.

We hear his Honor the Governor, has appointed the Rev. Mr. Richard Salter, of Mansfield to preach the Sermon, at the General Election, the 12th of May next.

Laſt Thurſday night the Houſe of Mr. Timothy Goodman, in this Town, by ſome accident took fire and was entirely conſumed, together with all the Furniture, and about 200 buſhels of Grain, and a conſiderable ſum of money. A Girl about ten years of age, was alſo burnt to death.

☞ *See the* SUPPLEMENT *for other* Articles of Intelligence, New Advertiſements, *&c. &c.*

To the Society of Gentlemen, for the Encouragement of Arts in the different Provinces of America.

JOHN MORRIS, Gun-Flint Cutter to His Majeſty's Board of Ordnance, in the Kingdom of Ireland, is willing to come and eſtabliſh that Branch in any of his Majeſty's Colonies or Plantations in America, if properly encouraged, for eſtabliſhing ſuch an uſeful Branch, whereupon depends the Safety and Protection of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, His Dominions and Subjects in general. It has always been my Study to propagate ſuch uſeful Arts, as tends to the public good. Therefore, I earneſtly intreat your Conſideration of this Branch, likewiſe the Art of Mines, Minerals, and Mineral Waters, and refining Lead and Copper.

A Friend to Liberty and Freedom,
JOHN MORRIS.

N. B. *Pleaſe to ſend your Propoſals to me, at William Gun's, Eſq; in Peter-Street, Dublin.*

Joſeph Webb

Hereby informs his Cuſtomers and Others, That he has removed from the STORE he lately kept on *Phillips's* Wharf, to one juſt behind the ſame, leading from ſaid Wharf to *Moor's* Wharf and Kingſtreet, *Boſton*; where he has to ſell as uſual, Wholeſale and Retail,

POT-ASH Kettles of the beſt kind,

Iron Pots & Kettles, from a Gallon to a Barrel	Chimney Backs of all Figures and ſizes
Skillets of all ſizes	Ox and Horſe Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes
Spiders of all ſizes	Saſh Weights
Pudding Pans & Baſons	Half & Quarter Hundred, 14 and 7lb. Weights, fix'd and ſeal'd
Baking and Stew Pans	Forge Hammers and Anvills
Mortars and Peſtles	
Tea Kettles	
Fry Kettles and Pans	
Jamb and Preſs Plates	

All ſorts of Caſt-Work done in the beſt Manner, and an ſhort Notice.

N. B. All ſorts of Ship-Chandler's Stores to be had as uſual.

IMPORTED from LONDON, by

Abigail Whitney

And to be ſold at her SHOP in Union-Street,

A large Aſſortment of Goods,

Among which are the following Articles, Quite low for the Caſh,

Blue, green, and cloth colour'd Engliſh damaſks, neweſt faſhion ſtrip'd & flower'd luteſtrings, mantua ſilks, cloth colour'd changeable & green mantua ſilks, rich tobine luteſtring, rich cloth colour'd ducapes, plain and ſprigg'd rich broglios, miſſinets & crapes, ſprigg'd & plain poplins, plain & ſtrip'd camblets, beſt double camblets, figur'd ſtuffs, taffinies, perſians, bengals, alamode, figured modes, lace & ſnail trimming, handſome aſſortment patches, chints & callico, furniture callicoes, lawns, cambricks, Iriſh linens and ſheeting, ſilk gloves & mitts, beſt Bath lamb gloves & mitts, ſprigg'd & plain gauze, fans, necklaces, fine bag hollands, 3-qr. and 7 8ths garlix, white lace, a variety of broadcloths, German ſerges, ratteens, kerſeys, baizes, flannels, ſwanſkin, half-thick, velvets; worſted, thread and cotton hoſe, morines, callimancoes, ſhalloons, durants, tammies, worſted & crewels, canvas & yellow holland, ſewing ſilks, threads, tapes, ribbons, twiſt, metal buttons, mohair, ſilk & hair & ſcarf twiſt, ſhirt buttons, horn & ivory combs, ſilk, linen, lawn and gauze handkerchiefs, damaſk & diaper table-cloths, napkin diaper, buckrams, cord & braid, Engliſh ſhoes and clogs, ſtriped cotton hollands, cotton checks, coloured fuſtian, thickſets, half-yard & yard wide flowered & plain dimothy, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 qr. blankets, duffils, good wool cards, a good aſſortment of looking-glaſſes, curtains, ready-made bed-quilts, with many other articles not mentioned.

Very good Lynn Shoes to be had at the above Shop.

This is to deſire all Perſons indebted to the late Company of ABIGAIL WHITNEY and DAUGHTER, to pay their reſpective Ballances ſpeedily, to prevent the ſurviving Partner from being under the diſagreeable Neceſſity to put their Notes and Accounts in ſuit, which muſt be done unleſs prevented by Payment.

Juſt imported in Capt. Freeman, *and the other Ships from* LONDON, *and to be ſold by*

Caleb Blanchard

In Union-Street, BOSTON,

Very low by Wholeſale & Retail for Caſh only,

A very large Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon,—too many to mention in an Advertiſement.

Juſt imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON,
And to be ſold by

George Erving

At the moſt reaſonable Rates,

Beſt Bohea Tea, a freſh Aſſortment of low pric'd Iriſh Linnens, Ruſſia Duck, Poland and Engliſh Starch, the beſt of Florence Oil, Pepper, Spices, &c. &c. alſo choice Cotton Wool.

Juſt imported from London *in Capt.* Davies,
And to be ſold very Cheap by

George Green

At his Shop the Corner of Williams's *Court, next to Doctor* John Greenleaf's, BOSTON.

A great Variety of European & India Goods, ſuitable to the Seaſon, ſuch as Ducapes, Luteſtrings Mantua Silks, Perſians, Taffities, Sarfinets, *beautiful roſe white flower'd Luteſtring*, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cambricks & Lawns, Iriſh Linnens of all prices, Dowlaſſes: a large Aſſortment of Callicoes & Chinces, Mens & Womens thread & cotton Hoſe, Laces, Fans, Ribbons, &c. &c. too many to be enumerated in an Advertiſement.—— Alſo beſt BOHEA TEA, Pepper and Spices of all ſorts.

☞ At the ſame Place may be had a few of *Douglaſs's Maps of New-England*, neatly colour'd.

John Cunningham

Has juſt imported in the Whalebone, *Capt.* Jenkins,

A freſh Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, among which is a great Variety of Calicoes & Chinces, dark ground Patches and Chinces, half ell & 3qr. Luteſtrings, Ducapes, Taffaties, Brolioes of moſt colours, Bengalls, flowered Lawn Aprons, low-priced Scotch Lawns, plain and flowered Gauzes, and many other Articles, which will be ſold very low for the Caſh, at his Shop the ſecond North of School-ſtreet.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE in Cambridge Street, (near the Orange Tree) two lower Rooms, and two Kitchens, with a Garden & a Pump of good Water, and other Accomodations. Enquire of the Printers.

// Vide page 781. Vol. 1. & Molaſſes Act page 9. & Glaſs Act vid. pa. 735. Vol. 1.

Gilbert Deblois

Notifies his Town and Country Customers, That he has just imported in the *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*, from LONDON, and to be sold at his SHOP, opposite School-Street, BOSTON,

A fresh Assortment of Goods,

suitable for the Season.

Choice Bohea & Hyson Tea, Pepper, and other Spices; a genteel Assortment of China; best Gun-Powder, Lead, Shot, Nails, Steel, Wool Cards, Cod Lines, Paper, English and Dutch Looking Glasses, Broom and other Brushes, Mops, choice Velvet Corks, Canes, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *The Prices of the above GOODS will be so low that they can't be sold on any other Terms than for ready Money.* April 11. 1768.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith

In KING-STREET.

A compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the SPRING TRADE, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of PRINTS, and other Fancy Goods,—the whole procured on the very best TERMS, & will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale) for Cash or short Credit. *N. B.* Bohea Tea by the Chest, Pewter, Gun-Powder, Shot, Cutlery Wares, Indigo, Carolina Sole Leather, and a few Casks of new RICE.

Cash given for good Pot and Pearl Ash.

Best Bohea Tea

With a good Assortment of

English and India Goods,

Just Imported in the *Lydia*, Captain SCOTT, by

Samuel Eliot,

And will be sold at the very cheapest Rates, by Wholesale and Retail, at his SHOP, near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market.

Where may be also had,

4d. 10d. and 20d. Nails, Window Glass, best Wool Cards, Pistol Powder, Kippen's & Tilloch's Snuff, Looking-Glasses, China Ware, &c.——

Bohea Tea

Pepper, Cheshire Cheese, Spices, &c.

Imported in the *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*, from *London*,

To be sold by *Winslow Taylor*

In King-Street.

Cyrus Baldwin

Acquaints his Customers and others,

THAT he is just arrived from *LONDON* with Capt. *Scott*, with

A neat Assortment of English Goods, suitable for all Seasons (which he is now opening at his Shop, the Sign of the *Three Nuns* in Cornhill, *Boston*) and will sell at the very lowest Rates for Cash.

Imported in the Brig Lydia, *Capt.* Scott, *from* LONDON, *And to be sold by*

William Bant,

At his Shop in Cornhill,

A general Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

suitable for the approaching Season.

Where those who will favor him with their Custom may always depend upon being well used.

Just Imported and sold by

Samuel Fletcher

At his Shop near the Draw-Bridge, Boston, *at the lowest Rates for Cash only.*

A very fine Assortment of English GOODS, among which is an elegant Assortment of Copper-plate Bed Furniture, printed Callicoes, Persians, Paduasoes, Taffity, a fine Assortment of Mens and Womens Hose, Broad Cloths, Shalloons & Tammies of all sorts, choice Bohea & Hyson Tea, Pepper & Bar Bag, Indigo, Spices, a new assortment of flower'd Glass, and best India China, Mens Felt Hats, Oznabrigs, Ticklingburg, Irish Linens; also a few Pipes best Madeira Wine of a fine Vintage, via West-Indies, a few Tons hollow Iron Ware, very low; St. Kitt's Rum, small Anchors suitable for Fishing Vessels, and too many Articles to mention of both Mens and Womens Summer and Winter Wear.

William Gale

Has just imported in the Whalebone, *Capt.* Jenkins, *from* LONDON,

A large and compleat Assortment of ENGLISH and INDIA GOODS, which he will sell at his Shop (Northward of Doctor *Silvester Gardiner's* and lately improved by Mr. *William Murray*, South End) as cheap as can be bought at any Store or Shop in *Boston*, for Cash only;

Among which are the following Articles, viz.

Calicoes and Patches
Printed cotton & linens
Bengalls & peniascoes
Cotton Gowns
Dimities
Nankeens
Persian Taffities
Thicksetts
Fustians and Jeans
Duroys
Sagathies
Incle Lutestrings
Brolioes
Muffinets
Lawns & Cambricks
Long Lawns
Womens thread and cotton Hose
Mens ditto
Mens black, white, and marble silk plain and ribb'd ditto
A fine assortment of Fans
Womens silk mitts and gloves
White and color'd glaz'd gloves and mitts
Mens brown thread gloves
Blue and white strip'd cotton holland
Red and white strip'd ginghams
Red & white and yellow & white strip'd damascus
White, plain and sprig'd gauze
Black & white cat-gut
Black & white parisnet
White & black trolly lace
3-4th, 7-8th & yard wide Irish linnens
3-4th & 7-8th garlix
Dowlass
Table Cloths
Clouting Diapers
3-qr. ditto
3-4th, 7-8th and yard wide checks
3-4th Manchester strip'd holland
India bandannoes
Silk & lungee romalls
Red and white and blue and white stamp'd linnen handkerchiefs
Sheetings
Grezetts
Black Taffities
Packet lawn & cambrick
Yard wide dimities

A handsom assortment silver & other ribbons
Pink, blue and murray figur'd mode
Pink, blue, crimson, plain & pucker'd sattin hats
Chip hats and bonnets
Plain and sprig'd crimson sattins
White and black pelong sattins
Alamodes
Pink, blue and white half yard Persians
Sewing Silk of all colors
Black cravats
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Gimp & snail trimmings
Russia Linnens
Buckrams
Yellow Holland
Bed Tick
Silver turbans & tippets
Womens & children stays
Silk knee garters
Ravens Duck
Mens worsted hose
Superfine middling & low priced Broad cloths
Cloth serges
Double camblets
Black, crimson, cloth and white knit patterns
Gold & silver basket work thread buttons
English plain & flowered russell shoes
English goloshoes
Oznabrigs
Ravens Duck
Silk and Hair
Silk Twist
Tammys
Calimancoes
Shalloons of all colors
Check Handkerchiefs
Everlastings
Flowered Russels
Poplins
Cotton Velvets
Black, blue and red glass necklaces
English white wax ditto
Mens beveret hats
Plain & stript cambleteens
Ticklingburgs
Basket work twist buttons
Strip'd, scarlet & green worsted Caps

ALSO,

Best Kippen & Tillock's Snuff, Lynn Shoes, Shirt Buttons, Pins of all sorts, Tapes, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves & Mace, Butt Soles, Ink Powder, Garters, Qualities, color'd Thread, Metal Buttons, Writing Paper, Cartridge Paper and Press Paper, Ivory Combs, Strip'd Tapes, Ferretts, black Horn Buttons, &c.—&c.—&c.

Lewis Deblois

Acquaints his Town & Country Customers, That he has just imported in the Whalebone, *Captain* Jenkins, *from* LONDON,

A general Assortment of English and Hard Ware Goods, and opening at his Store on Dock-Square, at the Sign of the *Golden Eagle*,—where constant Attendance will be given early & late.

N. B.—He deals only for Ready Money.

John Hunt

Opposite the Heart & Crown *in Cornhill*, BOSTON, *has imported in Captains* Dixey & Skilling *from* LONDON, *and the last Vessel from* BRISTOL,

A compleat Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlary and Pewter Wares, consisting of too many Articles to be enumerated:—Very best Wool Cards, Gun-Powder, English & French Gun Flints, German Steel, a Variety of Looking-Glasses, &c. &c. All which he is determined to sell as low as can be bought in Town.

Beaver.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Commissary-General's Office,

The best of *Spring Beaver*,

At a Dollar a Pound.

Stage and Fall Ditto,

In the same Proportion.

A small Parcel of Castorum.

Blanchard & Hancock

Opposite the CONDUIT,

Have just imported in the *Lydia*, Capt. *Scott*, from LONDON, and the last Vessel from BRISTOL,

A general Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and Pewter Wares,

Which they are determined to sell at the very lowest Rates, for Cash only.

☞ Wool, Cotton and Clothier's Cards, Best Velvet Corks, &c. &c.

Just imported and to be Sold by

Richard Clarke & Son,

At their Store the lower End of King-street,

Best Bohea Tea, Pepper & other Spices, Cheshire Cheese, Philadelphia Flour, Barr Iron, English Loaf Sugar; a few Firkins of Butter, and the best *French* INDIGO, &c. &c.

N. B. Cash is given by them for Pot-Ash.

TO BE SOLD,

A House in *Cambridge* four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated, with a large Barn, Out-Houses, Well, &c. commodious for any Gentleman, two Acres of Garden Land adjoining, as good for Gardening as any whatever; twenty Acres of Wood Land about 6 Miles from said House belonging to said Estate; also a small House in *Watertown*, with a Shoemaker's Shop adjoining, and a good Garden Spot well fenced, to be sold cheap. Enquire of JOHN HUNT, Esq; of *Watertown*.

TO BE LET on reasonable TERMS.

A good large convenient double House, situate in *Medford* (near the great Bridge) and but Four Miles from *Charlestown* Ferry, which has been improved (and well accustomed) as a Tavern, for many Years past; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon. For further Particulars, enquire of *Isaac Royal*, Esq; of *Medford* aforesaid.

Said *Royall* has to sell a valuable Tract of Land in *South Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he will sell very reasonably.

We the Subscribers being appointed Commissioners by the Hon. *Nathaniel Ropes*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Essex*, to examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Capt. *Timothy Rogers*, late of *Gloucester*, deceased, represented Insolvent, and six Months longer being allowed therefor, hereby give Notice, that we shall attend the said Business the first Wednesdays and Thursdays of the six next ensuing Months, from Nine o'Clock Beforenoon of each Day at the House of *Nathaniel Sargent*, Innholder in *Gloucester*.

Nathaniel Kinsman,
John Low,
Samuel Whitemore.

Gloucester, March 7th 1768.

The Estate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, being rendered Insolvent, and six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts; the Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine said Claims, give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on the third Tuesday in this and the five following Months, from Seven to Nine o'Clock, P. M. *Boston, April* 11. 1768.

Province of *Massachusets-Bay*, } *Boston, April* 9. 1768.

To be sold on the fifth Day of *May* next, at the Island of *Nantucket*, the Sloop *Cornelia*, burthen about 20 Tons; and on the 18th Day of *May* next at the Royal Exchange Tavern, in *Boston*, Eighteen Casks of Tea, seized by *Joseph Harrison*, Esq; Collector, *Benjamin Hallowell*, Esq; Comptroller, and *George Lyde*, Esq; Surveyor and Searcher for the Port of *Boston*, for Breach of the Acts of Trade and illegal Importation.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Capt. *Eleazer Johnson*, late of *Charlestown*, Shopkeeper, deceased, are desired to settle the same with *Eleazer Johnson*, of *Boston*, or *Jonathan Bradish*, of *Charlestown*, Executors to said Estate.

Jonathan & John Amory

at their Store in King-Street Boston, are now opening a large Assortment of Goods, which they import from the first Hands, & sell at the lowest Rate, by Wholesale only,

Among which are

CALICOES,
Peneascoes
Ginghams
Gauzes
Catgut
Parisnet
Dimities
Fustians
Jeans
Thicksets
Cotton Velvets
Cotton Velverets
Cotton Shapes
Cotton Hollands
A large Assortment Fans
Sagathies
Duroys
Broad Cloths
Serges
Flannels
Swanskins
Baizes
Ratteens
Kerseys & Plains
Emboss'd Serges
Half Thicks
Blankets
Duffils
Coatings
Bearskins
Beaver Coatings
Cambletts
Calimancoes
Tammies
Russells
Worsted Damasks
Everlastings
Drawboys
Shalloons
Grograms
Garlix
Dowlass
Pistol Lawns
Tandems
Outsetrigs
Ticklenburgs
Dispers
Russia Linnen
Cambricks
Lawns
Long Lawns
Table Cloths
Linnen Handkerchiefs
Irish Linnens
Irish Sheetings
Printed Linens
Ravens Duck
Yellow Hollands
Russia Drabs
Checks of all sorts
Bed Bunts
Bed Ticks
Cotton Gowns
Striped Linnens
Plushes
Capuchin Silks
Taffities
Satins
Alamodes

VELVETS
Silk Handkerchiefs
Grizetts
Broglios
Millinets
Poplins
Allapeens
Bombazeens
Brilliants
Coloured Crapes
Mecklinburgs
Dorseteens
Incle Lutestring
Ell-wide Persians
Muslins
Ribbons of all sorts
Ferrets
Gallooms
Cords
Braids
Sewing Silks
Tapes
Gartering
Qualities of all sorts
White and black Lace
Stay Strapping
Pins of all sorts
Wax Threads
Shirt Buttons
Knee Garters
Necklaces
Snail & Gimp Trimming
Stay Laces
Fringes
Gloves of all sorts
Mens Butt Soles
Buckrams
Silk and Hair and Silk Twist Buttons
Silk Twist
Mohair
Black Crape
Tiffanies
Hat Crape
Canvas for Working
Worked for Quilting
Crewells
Metal Buttons of all sorts
Combs of all sorts
Ink Powder
Chip Bonnets & Hatts
Striped Tapes
Kilmarnock Caps
White Threads
Plaids

ALSO,
Nails
Glass
Gun Powder
Shot
Snuff
Spices
Wool Cards
Beaver, Beaverit, and Felt Hats
Bohea Tea
Writing Paper
Bibles
And many other Articles.

TO BE SOLD *Reasonable,*
Or LET *on a Lease of Seven or more Years,*

An Iron Forge or Finery at *Uxbridge*,

at present with two Fire Places, but another can easily be made, and another Mill erected for a Trip Hammer. With a Farm of about 150 Acres, of which about 50 are improved. It has thereon a Dwelling-House, Barn, Coal-House, Smith's Shop and House for Workmen, &c.

It is exceedingly well situated for the Sale of Bar Iron and for a Store to supply the Country round with Necessaries; lies on the Oxford and County Roads. The Country is full of young Wood for Coal, is 27 Miles from *Providence*, 45 from *Boston*, and 30 from a New Pig-Metal Furnace at *Hardwick*.

Enquire of *Samuel Read* of *Uxbridge*, or *John Merrett*, near *Providence*, to know further.

TO BE SOLD

A very commodious Dwelling-

House and Land in Bennett-Street, near Dr. *Cutler's* Church, late in the Possession of Capt. *Benjamin Hammet*, with four Rooms on a Floor, back Kitchen, a good Well of Water, a large Garden, Stable, &c. the House in good Repair, fit for a Gentleman's Seat. Enquire of *Thomas Flucker*, Esq; Mr. *Nath. Greenwood*, and Mr. *John White*.

For *New-York*,

The SLOOP SPEEDWELL, *Paschal Nelson Smith*, Master, Lying at the Long Wharf, will sail with all convenient Dispatch. Freighters and Passengers may agree with said Master on Board. Who has to sell, choice *Albany* Pease, a few Barrels superfine Flour, Ship Bread, *New York* butter'd Bread, Rusk, Irish Butter, *French* Indigo, &c. all lately imported. *Boston, April* 18. 1768.

Adino Paddock

At his Shop in Common-Street, opposite the Granary,
(Where the Coach and Chaisemaking Businessies carried on in every Branch as usual,
Has to Sell,

A genteel new Chariot, a very good second hand Coach, Curricle, and several Chaises, some almost new, others under *Ten Pounds* lawful Money. Said *Paddock* will take second-hand Chaises in part Pay for new.

Neat's Foot Oil to sell.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, *by*

Richard Salter

And to be sold at his SHOP in Cornhill, opposite to Mr. William Greenleaf, *Apothecary,*

A fresh Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season, among which are a large assortment of Chints, Calicoes & Patches, Bengalls, Broad Cloths of most colors & prices, with suitable Trimmings, Irish Linnens of all widths and prices, Cambricks, Lawns, Kenting Handkerchiefs, Checks, Bed Tick, black, blue & garnet Sattins, rich garnet sprig ditto, Persians, Taffities, Alamode, white Threads, &c. also gilt Tronks, Writing Paper, Quills, Wafers & Sealing Wax, Seamen's Books, Gunter Scale and Dividers.—Best yard wide black Bilboa Handkerchiefs per Dozen, best common size black and color'd ditto, best Lynn made Shoes, warranted, per Hundred Dozen or single Pair, all at the lowest Rates for Cash.

Fred. Wm. Geyer

Has imported in the Captains Skilling, Jenkins *and* Dixey *from* LONDON,

A large Assortment of English & India Piece GOODS, suitable to all Seasons, which he will sell at the very lowest advance, by Wholesale or Retail, for Cash only, at his Shop next Door to *Joseph Scott*, Esq; in Union-street, BOSTON,

Among which are,

A large Assortment of Irish Linens, Sheeting, Callicoes, printed Linens & Cottons, neat Gold and Silver Thread Basket work'd Buttons, Gold & Silver Knee Garters, Mantua Silks, Lutestrings, Ribbons as cheap as those advertised at 10⅔ for one.

ALSO,

BOHEA TEA by the Chest or smaller Quantities, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Snuff, Pins, Buttons of all sorts, Mens Butt Soles, Ivory Combs, Writing, Press & Cartridge Paper, Wool Cards, best Pistol Powder, blue & white China Tea Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Plates, Dishes of all Sorts, &c. &c. &c.

William Cazneau

Just arrived from LONDON *in the Brig* Lydia, *Capt.* James Scott, *has brought with him, and has since received by the* Pratt, *Capt.* Freeman,

A large and compleat Assortment of HARD-WARE GOODS,

consisting of 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. & 20d. Nails by the Cask, all Sizes of Brads & Tacks, best G. B. Wool Cards, English & German Steel by the Hundred, choice Gun Powder by the Barrel, Shot of all Sizes, Sickles & Sheep Sheers, Sieve Bottoms, best London Pewter Dishes, Plates, & Basons, Brass Kettles and Skillets, with a Variety of Sheffield, Birmingham and other Wares, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement—*All which were purchased by him on the Spot, at the lowest Rates,—are now opening, and will be sold very cheap for Cash only, by*

James *and* William Cazneau,

At their Shop in Cornhill, opposite to Mr. William Greenleaf; BOSTON.

COALS

At *Two Dollars and an Half* per Chaldron,

To be sold by *John Willis*,

At *Spanish River*, on the Island of *Breton*, Where all Persons returning in their Vessels to the Continent from *Newfoundland, Louisbourg, Quebec*, or elsewhere, may be supplied the ensuing Summer and Fall, at the above Price, delivered along Side the Vessel, and the utmost Dispatch given.

For LONDON,

The Ship *Thomas, William Davies*, Master, Will sail by the 10th of *May*.

Freighters and Passengers may agree with the Master on board said Ship, lying at the Long Wharf, or with *Benjamin Greene & Son*, at their Store on *Greene's* Wharf. *Boston, April* 18, 1768.

A few Pipes choice Western Island

WINE, equal to Lisbon, to be Sold by

Elisha Hutchinson,

At his Warehouse on Dock-Square, Also,

Best *London* Bohea Tea,

4d. 10d. & 20d. Nails, 9 by 7, and 8 by 6 Glass, Seine Twine, a few Pieces of Irish Linnen, &c. Very cheap.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting-House*. He also sells the best *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL*, by the Barrel. Best *Tallow CANDLES*, mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ Dipp'd Tallow Candles at *Ten Coppers* the single Pound, and *cheaper* by the Box.

A Quantity of Homespun Cloth

of various Sorts, for Mens Apparel, to be sold at HENRY PERKINS's Shop in Cornhill, near the Town-House

---

TO BE SOLD,
By Order of the Superiour Court,

The Real Estate in *Brookline*,

of the late *Jeremy Gridley*, Esq; deceased.—For further Information Enquire of RICHARD GRIDLEY, Administrator on said Estate

---

Choice new RICE,

Philadelphia Flour,

GREEN COFFEE,

Cotton, Cocoa, Chocolate, Rum, Sugar, Molasses, Brazeletto, &c. &c.

To be sold at STORE No. 6. on Long Wharf.

These are to Notify the Heirs of

Sir *William Pepperell*, Bart. the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; the Heirs of Col. *Frost*, the Hon. *Andrew Oliver*, Esq; the Heirs of the Hon. *John Wentworth*, Esq; the Heirs of the Hon. *Thomas Hancock*, Esq; the Heirs of the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; the Heirs of *Samuel Adams*, Esq; *William Bollan*, Esq; the Heirs of *Edward Bromfield*, Esq; the Heirs of *Job Lewis*, Esq; the Heirs of Mr. *Andrew Tyler*, and the Heirs of Mr. *Tristram Little*, and any others holding Lands in the late Province of *Main*, under the late Major *William Phillips*, beginning on the West Side of *Saco* River, about 15 miles above the Mouth of said River at the Head of the Patent Land so called, and running up by said River into the Country, till it meets with the Line between the Province of *New-Hampshire* and the Province of *Main*, where it crosses the two Townships commonly known by the Names of *Frye's* Town & *Brown's* Town or *Conway*, in Length; and in Breadth from *Saco* River, excepting four miles Westerly of said River the 15 miles aforesaid, to *Newichewonnock* River, running from the Head Line of *Biddeford*, by *Arundel* and *Wells* to *Berwick* and *Lebanon* Lines, and thence to said River, (excepting *Phillipstown* and *Coxhall*) and thence, as the dividing Line between the Provinces aforesaid runs, by said Line as far as where it crosses *Frye's* Town and *Conway* aforesaid, to meet at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on Wednesday the First Day of *June* next, at 6 o'Clock P.M. then and there to chuse a Moderator and Clerk, to appoint a Committee to act in Behalf of the Proprietors, and more especially to prosecute in the Law all such Persons as have trespassed upon said Lands, either by erecting Houses, Mills or other Buildings, or by Strip or Waste; and in general to transact all Matters and Things which may be thought necessary to promote the general Advantage of the Proprietors. *March* 21, 1768.

HIGH-WATER at *BOSTON*, SUN's RISING and SETTING, &c. for the ensuing Week.

High Water.	H.	M.	*Rises.* H.	M.	*Sets.* H.	M.	
MONDAY,	6	44	5	10	6	50	*Full Moon Sunday 8 o'Clock in the Afternoon.*
TUESDAY,	7	31	5	9	6	51	
WEDNESDAY,	8	12	5	7	6	53	
THURSDAY,	9	0	5	6	6	54	
FRIDAY,	9	41	5	5	6	55	
SATURDAY,	10	24	5	3	6	57	
SUNDAY,	11	6	5	2	6	58	

BOSTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

SUPPLEMENT to the *Boston Evening-Post*, (No. 1700.)

MONDAY, April 25. 1768.

Cambridge, April 20. 1768.

Meſſrs FLEETS,

Pleaſe to give the following ſhort Addreſs to the Freeholders of the Maſſachuſetts *a place in your next.*

Friends and Countrymen,

WE are the deſcendents of a wiſe and virtuous people, who in their day highly prized and bravely ſupported their rights as men and as chriſtians; our own conduct ſince the Grenvillian projects to inſlave us, muſt make thoſe exalted ſpirits look down upon us with approbation and pleaſure. What a noble and generous example has our metropolis diſplayed, by agreeing to diſcountenance the conſumption of foreign ſuperfluities, and encourage our own manufactures; Plimouth, Salem, Marblehead, Newbury, and almoſt every town in the province have come into ſimilar reſolutions; God grant that they may be religiouſly obſerved and adhered to; remember my countrymen that a penny ſaved is a penny got, and that even the fragments of time pick'd up for the ſervice of manufactures, will produce a ſum in the courſe of a year that muſt aſtoniſh as well as pleaſe thoſe who make the experiment.

I rejoice to find that we are more united in ſentiment and meaſures than even in the time of the ſtamp-act; all New England, nay the whole continent are thus united; we cannot too much revere the conduct of our late Houſe of Repreſentatives which has conduced to this, their proceedings have all been made public, they diſdained the huggermugger of the little politicians, who ſat eaſtward of them; a Grenville by keeping the petitions of the ſeveral Colonies in his pocket, or influencing their Agents ſo to do, will not now be able to make the bulk of the nation think that we reſiſted before we ſupplicated——may the ſervice they have rendered America turn out equal to the honors paid them in all the provinces.

Moſt of the Members who compoſed the late Houſe are no doubt diſagreable to thoſe who have contrived to enſlave us, they would perſuade you to make choice of ſuch men to repreſent you, as they have or could ſecure, men who would tamely acquieſce in the preſent meaſures for taking our monies, without our conſent, to ſupport a ſwarm of Penſioners, who have already given us a taſte of the inſolence of office, and are now preying upon the fruits of our honeſt induſtry, as voraciouſly as any canker or grub worms upon the fruits of the earth. I hope and deſire there may be a general attendance of the true friends of their country at the enſuing elections, that the ſecret plots of our enemies may prove abortive; fix my countrymen upon ſuch men as ever have been ſteady friends to liberty, the worthies who exerted themſelves with ſucceſs in the time of the ſtamp-act, and ſpent their time and money for our good, while ſome Demaſſes forſook us for the wages of unrighteouſneſs, theſe are the Men intitled to our poſts of honor or of profit; while all ſuch as either in word or practice, or by a ſhameful indifference gave up or riſqued their liberties and privileges, ought ever to be frowned upon, until they make public ſatisfaction —If thoſe worthy men who have ſtood firm for their country ſhould now be neglected, and for any ſelfiſh or party motives, thoſe who have acted the reverſe ſhould be entruſted at this important criſis, the fatal conſequences of ſuch a conduct may heaven avert!

A Letter from the Merchants of the Town of *Norwich*, in *Connecticut*, to the ingenious Author of certain patriotic LETTERS ſubſcribed a FARMER.

Much eſteemed Sir,

FROM an anxious concern for the happineſs of our Country, glowing with the warmeſt effuſions of a grateful heart, the Merchants of the Town of Norwich *beg leave to addreſs you, and depoſite this teſtimony of their friendſhip for ſo wiſe and ſo virtuous a benefactor.*

When Death ſeemed ſo ready as to leave but a fearful hope of ſafety, your kind work revived our drooping ſpirits, and, we may ſay it with the voice of all, ſaved a ſinking land.

The juſtneſs of your thoughts, the plainneſs & energy of your ſtile, animated by the noble and exalted ſpirit which breathes through the whole of your Letters, all join to make us admire the greatneſs of your mind, while we extol the unbounded goodneſs of your heart.

Poſterity, who muſt reap the fruits of your toil in the fields of Freedom, will raiſe in every boſom an altar to your memory: The numerous herd; the bending harveſt; the buſy ſtreet; the ſwelling ſail; the peaceful ſhade; the ſocial fireſide; and all the various pleaſures of the year, ſhall hand thy name to ages yet unborn.

Forgive us dear Sir, if we intreat you ſtill to bleſs us with your watchful care; and O! may you live, long live—that future infancy may be taught by thee.

Imported from Liverpool, *in the Ship* Diſpatch, *Capt.* Phillips, *and to be ſold by*

Benja. & Edward Davis,

At their Store the South Side of the Town Dock,

A great variety of Delph, Stone, Agate, Tortoiſe, Pine Apple, and enamel'd Ware; alſo a Variety of Glaſs Ware, Caſe Bottles and Pocket Bottles; fine Table Salt by the Hogſhead, very fine Salt in Sacks, containing about five Buſhels.—— Alſo Engliſh Duck of all Numbers, which will be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Juſt imported in the Thomas, *Captain* Davies, *from* LONDON, *and to be ſold by*

Herman Brimmer

At the Store of Ralph Inman, *Eſq;*
On Greene's *Wharf, cheap for Caſh,*

A freſh Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon: Alſo Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Gun-Powder, Turkey Figs, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Ticklinburg, Oznabrigs, &c. &c.

John Taylor

At his SHOP by the Draw-Bridge,
Has juſt imported from LONDON,
An Aſſortment of GOODS,
ſuitable for the Seaſon.
Which he ſells cheap for Caſh.

Thomas Hickling

Has juſt imported in the Whalebone, *Capt.* Jenkins, *from* LONDON.

A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell by Wholeſale and Retail, at the very cheapeſt Rates at his Shop the Corner of Black-Horſe Lane, leading to *Charleſtown* Ferry. Alſo, Stationary, Piſtol-Powder, Bar-Lead, Cod and Mackrel Lines and Hooks, Kippen's and Tillock's Snuff, Ruſſia & Ravens Duck, Ticklingburgs and Oznabrigs, Pot Aſh Kruſes, &c.

Thomas Lee

Has juſt imported in Capt. *Freeman*, and the other Ships from LONDON,

A variety of Engliſh and India Goods, to be ſold very reaſonable at his Store in Kingſtreet,

IRiſh Linens of all widths and prices	GErman ſerges and broad cloths
a variety of chinces, calicoes & printed linens	Sagathies and duroys
Oznabrigs and dowlaſs	Strip'd & plain camblets
Ruſſia & Engliſh ſheeting	Calimancoes & tammies
Ginghams for waiſtcoats	Cotton & thread hoſe
Long lawns & ſprig ſattins	Womens ſuperfine India cotton hoſe
Pelong ſattins and figur'd modes	Stationary
Silk mitts and gloves	Paper hangings, very low
Worſted ditto & ditto	Worſted hoſe and breeches patterns
Plain white & black gauze	Mens ſilk gloves
Sprig'd & flower'd ditto	Thread ditto
Sewing ſilks all colors	Gold & ſilver lac'd hats
Shoe bindings & qualities	Wide & narrow gold and ſilver lace
Pins, tapes and ſnail trimmings	Pruſſian & other bindings
Black taffaties	Knee garters
Mens caſtor & felt hats	Cord, chain and thread
Boys furr'd hats	Gold and ſilver baſket
Ladies riding hats	buttons, &c &c. &c.

Alſo, an elegant Aſſortment of ſilver'd and other Ribbons, which Articles he will ſell (as uſual) at 11 for 1, O. T. by the Piece (for Caſh) or 10½ by the Trunk, containing from 40l. to 50l. from the Maker's printed Liſt in *London*.

He has alſo to ſell *Spermaceti Candles*, warranted Pure.

On *Friday* next the 29th of *April*,
At *ELEVEN* o'Clock,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the new Store on *John Hancock*, Eſqr's. Wharf.
Two new Cables, one of 10½ the other 10 Inch, 80 Fathom each, and 30 Coils of new Cordage. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

☞ *Pray remember to attend preciſely at* Eleven.

TO BE SOLD very Cheap,
A large handſome Family Coach,
with Harneſs for a Pair of Horſes. Enquire of *Joſeph Ruſſell*.

—Public Vendue-Office—North End—
TO-MORROW EVENING,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,

Large, ſmall and common ſized Silk Handkerchiefs, a large aſſortment linnen Handkerchiefs, a parcel of Kilmarnock Caps, coarſe & fine Stockings per dozen, Checks of all ſorts, good Bed Ticks, Callicoes, Chints, Muſſins, variety of Cloths, Blankets, Breeches Patterns, &c. fine Iriſh Linnens, coarſe and middling Linens, &c. &c.

Alſo a variety of Apparel, and too many Articles to be here enumerated, all juſt imported, and to be ſold *FAIRLY* to the *Higheſt Bidders*, by
JOHN GERRISH.

——Public Vendue-OFFICE—NORTH-END.——
☞ TOMORROW EVENING—*(TUESDAY)*

Public Vendue.

Country Traders Shopkeepers & others are invited to the Auction-Room in Queen ſtreet,
On WEDNESDAY next the 27th *April*,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
At which Time will begin the Sale of a large and valuable Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for all Seaſons of the Year, but more particularly for the approaching; among which are,

IRiſh Linnens	FIne Broad Cloths
Cambricks	Wilton Cloths
Lawns	German Serges
Chinces	Cotton Velvets
Callicoes	Callimancoes
Printed Linens	Camblets
Black Taffaties	Stuffs
Perſians	A great Variety Ribbons
Sattins	Pins Needles
Capuchin Silks	Mens & Womens Thread and Cotton Hoſe, &c.
Alamode	

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

☞ SALE to begin *preciſely* at Ten o'Clock.

Boſton, April 22. 1768.

In Purſuance of the *Muſcongus* or *Lincolnſhire* Company, their Vote paſſed the 6th Day of *September* 1766, directing how Meetings of ſaid Company ſhall be called for the future. Theſe are to Notify the Proprietors of a Tract of Land belonging to the *Lincolnſhire* Company, commonly called the 20 Aſſociates, to meet at the *Vernon* Tavern in *Boſton*, on the 13th of *May* next, 6 o'Clock, P.M. for the following purpoſes, *viz.*

1. To choſe a Proprietor's Clerk, Treaſurer and any other Officers that may be thought neceſſary.

2. To ſee whether the Proprietors will order a Survey to be taken of the whole or any part of the Lands belonging to the Proprietors.

3. To chuſe a Committee to lay out any Town or Towns, and admit Settlers in the ſame, upon ſuch Terms and Conditions as they ſhall judge moſt for the Intereſt of the Proprietors; alſo to agree on the Form or Tenor of the Grants or Deeds that ſhall be given to any Settlers, and authoriſe the Clerk to execute the ſame; and to tranſact Affairs in general for this Propriety, who are to meet at ſuch Times as they ſhall think proper.

4. To raiſe Money from time to time as ſhall be judged neceſſary for carrying on the Affairs of this Propriety.

5. To chuſe a Committee to proſecute any Treſpaſſers upon the Lands or Iſlands belonging to ſaid Propriety, and to examine into the Claims of any Perſons under any of the original 20 Aſſociates.

6. To conſider whether the Proprietors will admit any Perſons into the ſaid Propriety to make up the Number of 20 Aſſociates, and to ſettle the Terms of Admiſſion.

7. To ſettle what Allowances or Grants ſhall be made to the Clerk, Treaſurer, or Committee, for their reſpective Services.

8. To conſider whether the Proprietors will make Diviſion, Grant or Aſſigment of any Iſlands or main Lands among the Proprietors or to any other Perſon or Perſons.

9. To ſee if the Proprietors will make Sale of any Part of their Lands.

10. To ſee if the Proprietors will Leaſe or Let to any Perſon or Perſons any Lands or Mill Streams for a Term of Years.

11. To confirm all paſt Votes of this Propriety.

By Order of the Propriety,
Nath. Appleton, *Prop. Clerk.*

TICKETS in FANEUIL Hall Lottery, Letter A. to be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

// The Council. & By Stamp acts &c. // Vid. pa. 748. Vol. 1. // Vid act pa. 53. Vol. 1 // vide pa. 781. Vol. 1.

New-York, April 18.

The following Thoughts which occurred to me as the Substance of an Introduction that might be prefixed to the Agreement now to be subscribed by the Merchants, for suspending & stopping their Orders for the Importation of Goods from Great Britain,
To the Gentlemen of the Committee of Merchants in New-York.

Gentlemen,

WE heartily concur with you and the Gentlemen by whom you were appointed, in opinion, that it is absolutely necessary we should unitedly and immediately exert ourselves to the utmost, and use the most effectual methods we can possibly devise, in order to obtain redress of the grievances under which we labor, and which if not removed, will daily press us harder and harder; for we are not only impoverish'd by the restrictions upon our trade, but the blessing we most valued is departed from us—the evil we most feared is come upon us—we are no longer a free people—we are actually *now* in a state of slavery!—we are taxed—our money is taken from us without our own consent, given either by ourselves or our representatives—we are to all intents and purposes actually slaves! we have nothing that we can call our own—for *what property have we in that which another may of right, when he pleases, take to himself?* If then we would do any thing, it must be now or never.—If any among us should refuse his aid thro' fear, or for the sake of some present advantage, let him not flatter himself that his advantages will long continue, or his fortune escape the general wreck of his country's liberty.——The fence that secured our property is broken down, and the next rapacious minister, may, when he pleases to give the word, strip us of all, *and take it to himself.* Indifference in our circumstances is criminal—must tend to make us contemptible and odious to our sister colonies, and to obstruct their patriotic endeavours for the general good. We hope there may be none among us, who will by refusing his aid expose, himself to such unfavorable imputations, and thereby contribute to fix these complicated evils upon us. We the subscribers, for our parts, are, and will be always ready to concur in every lawful and prudent measure, for the redress of the public grievances under which we labor, and for the recovery of our violated rights and liberties.

To this end we hereby solemnly promise & agree, to and with each other, &c.

[☞ Since the above was fitted for the press, we find that most of the Merchants and importers of goods, have already subscribed a voluntary engagement to each other, that they will not sell on their own accounts or on commissions, nor buy or sell for any person whomsoever, any goods, (save a very few enumerated articles) which shall be shipped from Great Britain after the 1st day of October next, until the act of parliament imposing duties on paper glass, &c. be repealed: provided Boston and Philadelphia adopt similar measures by the first of June next. The Gentlemen of the committee have found the inhabitants so very unanimous, that it is thought there is hardly an importer in the city, but what have subscribed or will subscribe]

On Wednesday a dreadful fire broke out in the Dwelling-house of the Widow Dildine, in Brunswick, New Jersey, which consumed the same, together with the dwelling-house and bake-house of Mr. John Van Norda, and the dwelling-house of John Nealson, Esq; with 2 store-houses, a cooper's shop, and bolting-house, and about 2000 bushels of wheat, and 1000 bushels of corn; also the dwelling house and store of Mr. Vredenburg, and the Widow Carmer's, with almost every thing therein; the wind being exceeding high it was with difficulty the fire was at last got under, tho' the officers of the army there, and the inhabitants did all that was possible for men to do upon such an occasion.

We hear from Shrewsbury, in New-Jersey, that last week, one Mr. ——, of that place, being plied with strong liquor by three females, till he was much intoxicated, they then proceeded very deliberately to deprive him of his manhood by castration, which they effectually performed. The crime he was charged with, was for depriving his wife of favors that he bountifully lavished upon his neighbors.—The operators were his wife, his wife's mother, and another woman. He is in a fair way of recovery, and the women are in custody.

This City has been alarmed no less than 19 times by Fire within the space of 20 days.

Price currant at St. Eustatia, Pork, 80*s.* Beef, 42*s.* Flour, 5 pieces, and Corn, 4 bitts.

Last month the great match for 1000 l. a side, was run at South Carolina, by Mr. Lynch's Noble, and Centinel, a horse late the Duke of Ancaster's, and after severe struggles, was won by the latter; it was decided in two four mile heats.

Crpt. Crane, from Boston, is arrived at Newburn, North-Carolina; and the sloop Fly, Thomas Darling, master, bound from thence for Piscataqua, with corn, pitch and turpentine, was drove ashore near the capes of Delaware on the 8th inst. and the mate and one man drowned.

HARTFORD, April 11.

Of the remains of a young Woman, that perished in the flames in this place, last week, tho' almost all the bones were entirely consumed, and no traces of flesh to be found, yet the Liver was found; and all the effect the fire had upon it, was only to scorch the superficial and external part of it—upon being pierced upon the convex and concave side, it emitted fresh blood, and was so little hurt by the fire, as to be capable of affording a proper anatomical Notion of a human Liver.—Two instances exactly similar to this, happened at Wintonbury a few years ago.

Now if any Gentleman of Speculation, and philosophical Abilities, will satisfactorily account for this phænomenon, and shew why such intense heat as will not only consume the muscular Flesh, but the most solid Bones, will have so little effect upon the Liver, he will probably oblige the public, as well as his humble servant, N. H.

Messrs. FLEETS.

Please to publish the following, in Answer to the above Question.

D*offie* in his Philosophic Elements of experimental Chymistry accounts for burning by the theory of commenstruation, or violent rushing of the nitrous principle in the air to combine with the phlogiston, i. e. oily or sulphureous matter, in the inflamable body.—If this should be found true, it readily solves Mr. H's quæsitum, respecting the Liver's resisting the force of a fire that consumed the Bones, which are very full of oil.—The few arteries which supply the Liver with blood, and that with a languid propulse, never fix much animal glue or phlogiston to any part of its substance, as is evident from its slight cohesion, however considerable its density.—It seems indeed one entire congeries of infinitely small glands, filled with a saline saponaceous matter, not only incombustible, but more powerful in extinguishing fire than water itself in equal quantity.—Neither are the form, bulk and density (aforesaid) of the Liver inconsiderable in this question.

T. Y.

Boston, 23d April 1768.

Boston, April 25. 1768.

Extract of a Letter from Pownalborough, *to a Gentleman in this Town, lately received.*

SIR,

IN the Boston Chronicle No. 9. I observed an extract from the Charter and Proceedings of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts, including a letter from the Rev. Mr. Bailey, the Society's itinerant missionary on the eastern frontiers of the Massachusetts-Bay; which brings to mind those curious letters wrote by him in 1762 & 1763, inserted in the abstracts for those years; in which he gives the Society an account, of the large extent of his cure, his success in proselyting the inhabitants, who, till he came among them, were abandoned to disorder, vice and profaneness; and the prospect that his church at Pownalborough was likely to become one of the largest in New-England, &c. What end Mr. Bailey could expect to answer by such gross misrepresentations and deceptions is really mysterious! If there were not men in that county of abler heads and more honest hearts, their case would have been truly pitiful; as neither Mr. B.'s example, or character for veracity, could have influenced the people of that county, to such a sudden reformation, as he insinuates his performance of divine service had brought about.

Had the church at Pownalborough been in that flourishing condition, which Mr. Bailey has always *mis*-represented to the Society; it is surprising, they could not have collected sufficient among them, together with the united efforts and assistance of Dr. Gardiner, a physician of the town of Boston, (to whom Mr. Bailey attributes great merit for his zeal in the cause of episcopacy) to have built a place of public worship, during the eight years of Mr. Bailey's residence there, having hitherto preached in a tavern, where most of those persons who usually attended *his* services, met for the more convenient negotiation of their worldly concerns, and not from any expectation of their spiritual advantage.

In one of his letters to the Society he mentions fort Richmond, a distinct parish whose inhabitants had subscribed largely to the building a Church, &c. the fact is, Richmond fort or house, is only the shattered remains of a small fortress dismantled fourteen years ago, being one quarter of a mile from, and parted by the river Kennebeck, which runs between that and Pownalborough, containing but two families, one of which was Mr. Bailey's, and no Church was ever proposed to be built there.

Mr. Bailey further acquaints the Society, by the petition he forwarded from the people of Georgetown, of another Church they had begun to build there, which was then in great forwardness; those who are acquainted with that country will assure you, that the timber is still growing, which may be destined for that purpose.

These and many other prevarications, must make it evidently appear that Mr. Bailey's intention was to deceive the Society, whose original institution was laudable and worthy, but how it has been prostituted let the impartial judge.

I should not have troubled you or myself in this affair, had any person acquainted with it, have made the necessary remarks, and exposed those false assertions; and must refer you to Charles Cushing and Jonathan Bowman, Esqrs. or any persons living at Pownalborough, for a confirmation of this account, if doubted."——

It is said there are Letters from London of March 1st, which mention a change in the Ministry had just happened that is not looked upon as a favorable Omen to America;—that our friends and well-wishers were under very great anxiety; as all the offices, from the highest to the lowest, are filled with those who voted and protested against the repeal of the Stamp-act.—*But as no account of this change is mentioned in the public prints of that date, the certainty thereof cannot be determined until the arrival of some later accounts.*—

An account of the Whale Fins and Oil, imported into England from America, from 1765 to 1767, is said to have been laid before the House of Commons.—That the Parliament had resolved that £.70,000 sterling of the duties to be raised in America, from Feb. 2. 1768, to 5th of April 1769, shall be applied towards the defending, protecting and securing the British Colonies in America.—And that they had before them, Copies of letters from every Governor on the Continent, and also the state of the manufactures of some of them.

Last Thursday Evening the Rev. Mr. *Penuel Bowen*, was married to Miss *Susanna Barrett*, Daughter of *John Barrett*, Esq; of this Town, Merchant.

We hear from Scarborough, at the Eastward, that on the 4th inst. died there in the 90th Year of his age, *Timothy Prout*, Esq; one of the Justices of the Quorum for the Counties of York & Cumberland.

Yesterday se'nnight, as *Nathaniel Thwing*, Esq; of this Town, was returning Home from public Worship, he was seized with an Apoplexy, and died the next Day.—He was a Gentleman well respected—was formerly one of the Selectmen of the Town, and in the late War, a Colonel of one of the provincial Regiments; in which Stations he conducted with approbation.

Yesterday Morning died Mrs. *Mary Townsend*, Consort of *William Blair-Townsend*, Esq; of this Town, Merchant, and eldest Daughter of the Hon. *Thomas Hubbard*, Esq;

Wednesday last died at Hingham, in the 71st Year of his Age, Mr. *Hezekiah Leavitt*, formerly a noted Merchant in that Place.

Last week the Packet from Falmouth, with the January Mail, arrived at New-York.

Last Week Capt. Deverson from London, and Capt. Phillips from Liverpool, who were blown off the Coast last Fall, arrived here from the West Indies.

At the Superior Court lately held here, one Leonard McIntire was convicted of uttering two false and counterfeit Pieces of Coin, made in imitation of Quarters of Dollars knowing them to be counterfeit, for which he was sentenced to be whipped twenty Stripes, and to pay Costs, &c.——And one James Cotter was convicted both of counterfeiting and uttering one such Piece, for which he was sentenced to be set in the Pillory one Hour, to be whipped twenty Stripes, and to pay Costs, &c.——And on Friday last the latter stood in the Pillory, & whip'd pursuant to his Sentence.

At the Superior Court, &c. held at Charlestown last Week, one Jonathan Goodenow was convicted of unlawfully cohabiting with a Woman, not his Wife, viz. one Elizabeth Everden, for which he was sentenced to pay a Fine to the King of £. 25. and costs, and to give Bond for his good Behavior for twelve Months. She to pay £. 3 and costs.

One Bonker, who was indicted for assaulting and abusing his own Daughter (of about 17 Years old) in a most shameful manner, plead guilty. But as his Crime is of a quite new specie, it is said the Court have respited his Sentence till next Term.

We also hear that at the last mentioned Court, upon an Action for Damages brought by one Dougherty, against one Thomas Little, of Shirley, for unlawfully cohabiting with said Dougherty's Wife in his Absence, a Verdict was given against Little for £.400 lawful Money Damage and Costs.

Custom-House Boston, *April* 23. 1768.

ENTRED-IN.

Freeman from New London; Church from Philadelphia; Tower from Philadelphia; Beal from St. Vincents; Pinckin from St. Croix; Phillips from Liverpool; Deverson from London.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Carew & Freeman for New-London; Tuttle for South-Carolina; Hatch for Louisbourg; Symmes for Jamaica; Bog for Glasgow; Davies for London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Elsbre & Langley for Rhode-Island; Higgins and Dickson for New-London; Odell, Hubbell, & Rice for New-Haven; McConnell for North-Carolina; Howland for Newfoundland; Boyd for Irvine; Geneste for Spain; Wilson for London.

BSOTON: Printed by T. and J. FLEET.

1 Doc.r Thomas Young (a) vid the Glass Act pa. 735 Vol. 1 v Bailey.
1 vid. the act pa. 53 Vol. 1.